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Visitors Guide
to
San Antonio

Published by Nic Tengg

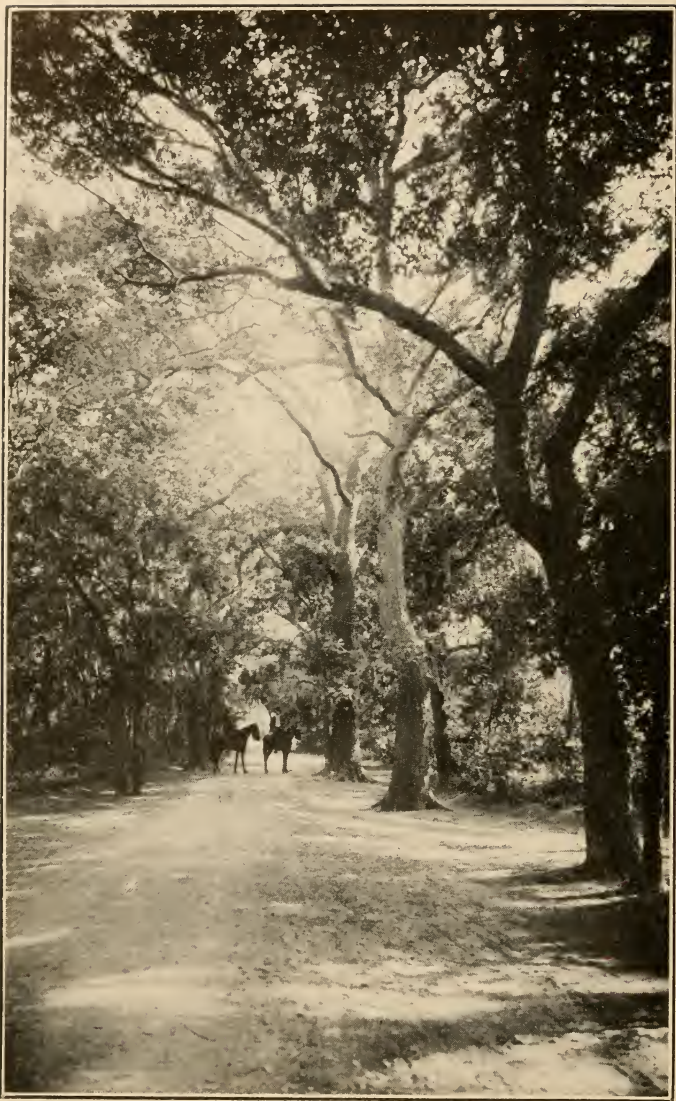


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BRACKENRIDGE PARK

PRICE 25 CENTS

VISITOR'S GUIDE

AND HISTORY OF

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

From the Foundation 1689
to the Present Time

--WITH--

The Story of the Alamo

BY

HENRY RYDER-TAYLOR

Third Edition -- Revised and Enlarged

Published by

N I C T E N G G

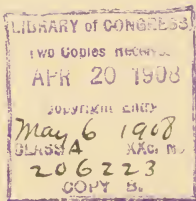
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

220 W. COMMERCE STREET, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

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NIC TENGG
SAN ANTONIO, - - TEXAS



SPR. May 13,

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

Finding that the second edition of this guide is exhausted, and it is still in great demand by reason of its brevity, accuracy, utility and reasonable price, I have instructed Mr. Ryder-Taylor to prepare this, the third edition. In the revision many new and interesting details have been added, the data has been completed to the time of publication, and the work necessarily enlarged. In the present form it will, no doubt, be more useful and acceptable to the visitors and citizens of this ancient, beautiful and romantic city.

For further and more complete details of the Alamo and other missions I respectfully refer the reader to the special work by the same author, published by me under that title, and which can be obtained from all news agents and curiosity dealers.

NIC TENGG.

Grand Old San Antonio

Character of the people, social life,
numerous clubs and societies, past
greatness and greater future, premier
healthresort, scholastic advantages,
all churches, amusements, sports,
newspapers, Military Headquarters
of Department of Texas, Commer-
cial and Manufacturing Notes, Etc.

GREAT CITY OF THE SOUTH

GRAND OLD SAN ANTONIO



AN ANTONIO is one of the oldest cities in the State and one of the healthiest, cleanest and most progressive. Without any adventitious booming it grows in a most remarkably steady and in a most solid way, and its progress is discernable. The more it is seen the more popular it becomes and the more its merits are known the greater is the appreciation. Thousands of visitors come here every year to view its remarkable sites and scenes, to enjoy its balmy winter months and to share its invigorating ozone. Many of them settle in the city or in its adjacent commercial territory to embrace some of the many chances of profitable investment or to purchase the cheap farming and truck growing lands obtainable in this district, which are remarkably fertile. From these sources the population is materially increased.

LOCATION.

The city of San Antonio is located in a healthful valley that has elevations on either side of it, and the San Antonio River and San Pedro Creek run through it, presenting no less than thirty miles of running water and necessitating thirty-one bridges, eighteen of iron and thirteen of wood. What is more, many bridges are in demand and are gradually being added. Nature has given a most beautiful site, and people are adding to its beauties in a most appropriate way.

EXTENT.

The city covers thirty-six square miles and has 443

miles of streets. Of this seventy-five miles are macadamized and fourteen miles are well paved with asphalt, brick or mesquite blocks. The sidewalks are of cement, gravel, mesquite blocks, flagstones, brick and tile. There is one of the best sewerage systems, covering eighty miles, and being continually extended. There is a plentiful supply of water and gas. The telegraph and telephone wires are being gradually placed underground.

ELEVATION.

The elevation is considerable. The valley is 600 feet above the level of the sea, rising to 800 feet on the surrounding heights.

CLIMATE.

The climate is most salubrious and pleasant. The thermometer ranges from 27 degrees in winter, though rarely so low, to 99 degrees in the summer. The cold spells are of short duration, being the tail end of blizzards, and the summer heat is tempered by the delightful cool gulf breeze, invigorating and permitting refreshing sleep. The mean temperature is 68 degrees. There is a peculiar absence of humidity that is materially beneficial. This is almost a land of perpetual summer, for the weather bureau chronicled 250 clear days last year. When Byron wrote:

“Seek roses in December; ice in June,”

he did not know Texas nor contemplate discoveries, for in Texas roses bloom all the year round, and San Antonio manufactures all the ice needed by her citizens. The mildness of the climate enables early fruition and profitable marketing of crops.

EXEMPTION FROM EPIDEMICS.

San Antonio is out of the range of cholera, yellow fever and malaria, and zymotic diseases are rare.

Cyclones and earthquakes are unknown and hail, snow and frost are seldom seen. There is not a more salubrious city in the United States, nor one less liable to epidemics or catastrophes.

SANITATION.

The Board of Health is a most efficient one, and the wise sanitary ordinances are vigorously enforced. A large force of sanitary inspectors visit all the meat markets, slaughter houses, hide dealers, fruit dealers, dairies and restaurants, etc., to see that the sanitary laws are observed and the pure food laws are enforced. The residences of citizens are periodically visited for observation. The streets are kept clean. There are boxes for the reception of trash, and there is a fine of \$5 for spitting on the sidewalk and in public places. The idea "be sanitary and be sane" prevails.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The most important factor in a city's health is pure water, and in no place is to be found water that is purer and more healthful. The water is drawn from fourteen artesian wells from 750 to 2,000 feet deep, and the yield is 44,000,000 gallons per day, which can be increased. With such a climate, pure water and strict sanitation it is no wonder that San Antonio is the healthiest place to live in, and its death rate really the lowest.

HOT SULPHUR WELLS.

San Antonio's value as a health resort has been enhanced by the opening of two sulphur wells, one near the State Asylum and the other at Terrell's Ranch. The former well is located on the asylum grounds and piped to the Hot Wells Hotel and Sanitarium. These wells are 2,000 feet deep; the yield is 80,000 gallons per

day; temperature 104 to 106 degrees, and is strongly impregnated with sulphur. It has all the advantages of the famous Hot Springs of Arkansas and far less of its defects. In cases of impurities of the blood, kidney, and liver diseases, female complaints, goitre, etc., the hot wells have proved of great curative value and are used by patients from all parts.

At Dullnig's Ranch is found sulphur, chalybeate and iron waters which are of great medicinal value and extensively used.

AID TO THE SICK.

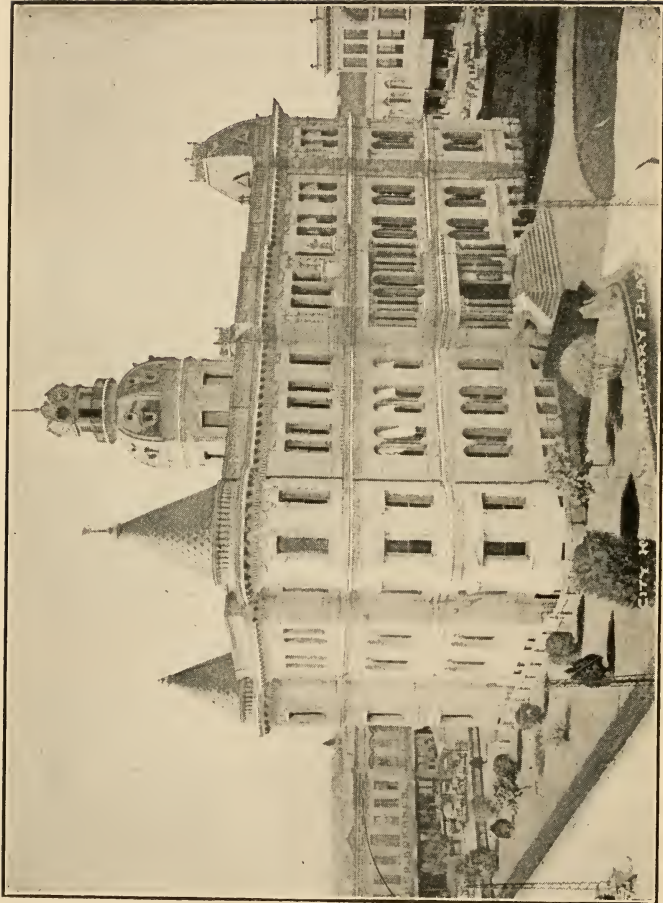
The medical faculty is of high standard and under association rules. There are two remarkably fine hospitals, viz., the Physicians' and Surgeons' Hospital and the Santa Rosa Hospital, conducted by the Sisters. The poor are well treated in the city and county hospitals.

SAFETY FOR LIFE AND PROPERTY.

In no place in the Union is law and order better maintained, and, in proportion to the population, there is less crime. This is remarkable, considering the cosmopolitan character of the city. There is a good fire department, well equipped, fires are few and the loss, as a rule, trifling.

USES OF ELECTRICITY.

Possibly in no city is electricity more extensively used. The rapid transit system is in vogue here, and electric cars cover all the main sections of the city, and, by a system of transfer, at a 5 cents fare. For heating and lighting gas and electricity are much used. The streets are lighted by arc lights, and in the main streets by arches and incandescent lights, extending over the streets. There are myriads of illuminated buildings and electric signs that at night give the city the glamor of the Arabian Nights. In no city in the South is greater splendor exhibited in that respect.



CITY HALL

MANY PRETTY PARKS.

San Antonio has been called "the City of Parks," and she deserves the name, for there are no less than fourteen public parks in the limits of the city. Three of these, Brackenridge Park, San Pedro Park and Mahncke Park, are spacious and have no superior in natural beauty and artistic effect. They are well kept and "things of beauty and joy forever," useful to the people and attractive to the visitors.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

All these are rich and attractive. The City Hall is the grandest in the State; there is no finer Court House, and the Postoffice is an artistic gem. There are large and ornate stores and buildings, and the residences of the citizens, in grandeur and elegance, will compare most favorably with any other city of the same size and then stand far ahead.

THE GREATNESS OF THE PAST.

While San Antonio has reason to be proud of her present status, the whole, in grandeur and interest, is overshadowed by a brilliant past and the monuments that remain to this day. There is the immortal Alamo, which tells of the great heroes who defended it against the hordes of Santa Anna, and by their death and funeral pyre lighted the way to the liberty and independence of this glorious State; there are the grand old missions, justly venerated for spreading the Christian religion and laying the foundation of our present high state of civilization. All around are monuments of the past, living and real, that illustrate the proudest phase of Texan history. We are proud of them, and so are visitors from all parts of the world who know the history of Texas and the services which the good old pa-

triot's rendered to the State in securing its freedom from Mexican thralldom and tyranny and made Texas the greatest State of the grandest Union that ever adorned the world. The various stages of Texan history are found in other parts of the guide.

BLENDING OF THE OLD AND NEW.

One of the peculiar things of San Antonio is the old blending with the new. We find the old, narrow crooked Spanish streets giving way to the wide, straight streets of modern cities; the old, solid, one-story adobe store is superceded by many-storied buildings of brick, rock and iron, and the little adobe cottages give place to palacial residences. All is being blended, the new with the old, until the new wholly eclipses the past. In the same way, it is with people. The old citizens get lost in the crowds of newcomers, and the picturesque garb of the Texans, Mexicans, cowboys, plantation darkies, Orientals, etc., are giving place to the average American costumes of the day, and the true spirit of Americanism permeates all. This is as it should be—a populace as a grand unit.

MEXICAN POPULATION.

As San Antonio is of Spanish-Mexican origin, it is natural that there are large numbers of that race in the city. There are of two classes of the Mexicans, the caballero of the upper class and the peons—laborers, mainly of the Mexican Indian character. Many who are termed Americans have a large percentage of Spanish blood in their veins. The cabellero are well educated, refined and courteous and will be found in the principal county and city offices and in the professions. The peons, as a rule, are courteous, industrious and fairly, though not well educated, but there is a marked improvement in the new generations. They are industrious, and most of the unskilled labor devolves upon

them. They are naturally artistic and musical. They are good citizens as a body, but have a veneration for Mexico. The two great celebrations of our sister Republic, the "Cinco de Mayo," celebrating the victory of Diaz and Zaragoza over Maximilian's forces at Puebla and the "Diez y seis Septiembre" (sixteenth of September), which celebrates the famous rising of Pere Hidalgo against the Spanish rule in Mexico, are publicly celebrated with great pomp and pride each year, and the Mexican Magna Charta, February 5, is somewhat observed. The Mexicans also participate in the American National holidays. In law all "Mexicans" are classed as "whites" and are not subject to the restrictions imposed on the negroes, and "whites" and Mexicans often intermarry.

MEXICAN SPORTS.

Bull fighting and cock fighting were the principal sports of the Mexican people in the city. The former was prohibited long ago, and more recently public cock fighting has been placed under the ban. The latter was the most popular. Nearly every Mexican had his pet belligerent roosters, and there were frequent cocking mains at the cock pits and in various private places. The combatants were armed with knives as "spurs," and it was not unusual that one or both were killed in the encounter. It is now unlawful, but it is said that the "sport" is often privately enjoyed.

THE NEGROES.

Naturally, there are many negroes here, but not so many as there are in other prominent Texas cities. They range in color from the blackest to the octoroon. The modern negro is not so honest, docile or faithful as the plantation darkies, but they are fairly well educated and well behaved, live decently and in apparent comfort. They are fairly temperate and industrious. The better class are preachers, lawyers, doctors, and

are found in various trades and professions, but the majority are employed as mechanics, drivers, porters, cooks, waiters, domestic servants, and the main part of the unskilled and rough labor is performed by the negroes and Mexicans. In schools, theatres, street cars, railroad trains, the "whites" are by law separated from the negroes, and this policy is pursued as far as practical. But for all this, the negroes are well treated by the whites, live comfortably, dress well, are allowed the free privilege of the ballot and are prosperous. Miscegenation is illegal.

HOMES AND THEIR PROTECTION.

San Antonio has a great element of success in the number of permanent homes, far greater than in other cities, and the great policy of the State has been to protect the home. Land has been comparatively cheap and building materials reasonable. Everything is favorable to the owning of a homestead. By law the home is exempted from seizure for debt or anything except for part of purchase money, improvements made thereon and taxes. This exemption includes 200 acres of land and improvements thereon, all household and kitchen furniture, all tools, apparatus and implements of industry and agriculture, two yoke of oxen, yoke and chains, two horses, wagon and buggy or family carriage, harness, bridles and saddles, five milch cows and calves, one bull, twenty hogs, twenty head of sheep, goats, chickens, one gun, clothing and all forage and food for home consumption. Current salary and wages are also exempt from attachment. These provisions are liberal and rigidly maintained.

GOOD GOVERNMENT.

The County of Bexar, in which San Antonio is situated, and the city, have good and liberal governments, which do all possible to promote the interests of the people.

COMMERCE.

All the advantages herein detailed would be worthless if not backed by commerce and other sources of wealth to provide necessary means for the citizens, and in all these San Antonio is the richest city in the State. There are fourteen banks, with a capital of \$4,000,000 and deposits of \$14,000,000. The wholesale houses and factories have a trade territory that is larger than the State of Ohio, and extends to Mexico and the South American States. The duty paid here for imported goods amounts to \$30,000. Cotton, corn, hides, cattle farm and truck products are a great source of revenue. The Federal Government, at its offices and the military post, expends millions of dollars in the city, the railroads expend large sums for wages, etc., and the visiting tourists are liberal contributors to San Antonio's wealth.

MANUFACTORIES.

There are 150 factories in the city, which are extensive employers of labor and the makers and distributors of wealth. These include two of the largest breweries in the South. There are other breweries, flour mills, iron foundries, machine supply shops and wood workers. There are also plants for the production of soda water, candies, pickles, sauces, vinegars, ornamental caps and artificial stone, bar fixtures, billiard tables, cabinet work, barrel and tank factories, monumental works, brick and sewer pipe works, broom and soap factories, type foundries and a host of other necessities that are manufactured right in the city. Returns from twenty-five of the big factories show receipts of \$8,000,000 and an expenditure of \$5,000,000 paid for labor, much of which is unskilled. All the other industries would materially swell these figures.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

There is need of cotton and woolen factories, cloth-

ing factory, tannery and boot factory, paper mills and other industries to utilize the raw material here. The discovery of oil will solve the power question. There is here the finest kaolin for pottery and sand that will make the finest glass. A bonanza awaits those who enter on these industries.

OIL DISCOVERY.

There is not the slightest doubt that oil and natural gas exist in large and paying quantities, and that this is of a high grade is proved by the discoveries at Mission Field, Dullnig Ranch and in other places. When these fields are developed they will add materially to the prosperity of the city.

LIFE IN SAN ANTONIO.

With its delightful climate and its many sources of wealth, San Antonio would be of little advantage without its high state of civilization, congenial surroundings and the means to enjoy the good things that make life worth living for both sexes and for all ages, and on this line the city has no superior.

CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

The white people of San Antonio are intelligent, refined, patriotic, liberal and hospitable. They have the colonial pride, the Southern liberality and the Spanish courtesy all delightfully blended, and their surroundings are such as to create and maintain a high and commendable social status..

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

As a base of education San Antonio stands supreme, and children are sent here from all parts of the State and Mexico to enjoy the many advantages that the San Antonio school system present.

WISE PROVISIONS.

The patriotic founders of the State provided liberally for the free education of posterity by the setting aside of school lands, and as a result Texas has a State school fund of \$64,000,000 in bonds and land that admits of a grant of \$5 to each child of scholastic age who attends the public schools. This, of course, augments the amount raised for such purpose by special taxation.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The system adopted for public schools is one of the best in the United States, and the standard is very high. There is one high school of a collegiate character and no less than twenty-five other schools for the various grades, and also a grammar school. The buildings are spacious, well located and generally of brick or rock. Provisions are made for the separate education of the colored and white children. There are 198 teachers employed, and the salary list last year amounted to \$140,000. The enrollment of pupils at this writing is over 13,000, and addition will no doubt be made to the list. Children of citizens receive tuition free of charge, except for school books. If there is room pupils from outside may be received, but for this a low charge is made. The schools are managed by a board elected by the people, but the members receive no salary for their services. The board is independent of municipal control and is non-political, as it should be.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

In addition to the public schools there are a large number of private and religious colleges and other scholastic institutions for girls and boys, or for both. These are found on good, healthy sites, and enclosed in spacious grounds. They have good faculties, are well managed, and the terms are reasonable. The Roman

Catholic Church has several grand institutions, notably the St. Mary's and St. Louis Colleges and those at Lake View, Brackenridge Villa and the old Ursuline Convent. It has also a theological seminary, by the Oblate Fathers, for the training of priests. The Episcopalians have the West Texas Military Academy for boys and St. Mary's Hall for girls. There are many others of high order. All the schools are well attended and the pupils are another material source of revenue to the citizens.

CHURCHES FOR ALL.

The religious of all denominations will find all necessary accommodations. There are fifty-five churches, which include Episcopalians (5); Methodist Episcopalian (12), Roman Catholic (12), Baptist (5), Lutheran (3), Evangelical (3), Jewish (2), Christian (2), Christian Science (2), Westminster (1), Presbyterian (2), Methodist Episcopalian, South (1), Young Men's Christian Associations (2). The Salvation Army and Texas Crusaders operate here, and Mormonism and Dowieism are represented.

SOCIAL AND CLUB LIFE.

Men, and even women, are social animals. Each want those pleasures that give zest to life, and if they do not find what they want in that line in San Antonio they are blase and need seek no further. In addition to the many delightful home functions there are public sources of pleasure that are most creditable. For the ladies there are the Women's Clubs for every conceivable object, and there are the Colonial Dames, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the Republic of Texas and the Woman's Relief Corps. There are also ladies' auxiliaries for nearly every secret society.

The gentlemen are equally well provided for, and can enjoy club life at the San Antonio Club, the Masonic

Temple, and with the Elks. Much congenial entertainment will be found for golfers at the Country Club in its palatial quarters and grounds. The Officers' Club at the military headquarters is another grand feature to those who are fortunate enough to get the entre to it. The San Antonio Turn-Verein, Beethoven Maennerchor and Casino associations afford Germans a congenial club life. Young men have their club at the Young Men's Christian Association, the railroad men at the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association, Roman Catholics at the Catholic Club, and Union men at the Trades Council Hall. Nearly every secret society or trades union has a lodge or branch here, where members can find congenial brethren. Many find intellectual recreation at the Carnegie Library, and the philosophical have a congenial resort in the Scientific Society. Then there are singing societies, bowling clubs, cricket clubs, shooting, riding and fishing and hunting clubs, golf, lawn tennis and polo clubs. Every man can amuse himself to the fulness of his bent, and in his own especial way.

It should be added that the British, French, Germans, Swiss, Poles, Irish and Mexicans have social and benevolent societies for their respective compatriots.

THEATRICAL AMUSEMENT.

At the Grand Opera House, largest in the State, the leading attractions are played in the season, and at the Empire Opera House there is always a good stock company attraction at popular prices. There are also cheap theaters and moving picture shows. The Lyceum attractions are presented in the city, and occasional special concerts and entertainments are given in the public halls.

CARNIVALS, FAIRS AND SPORTS.

The Spring Carnival and beautiful Battle of Flowers, in celebration of San Jacinto's victory, is held here

every year in April. It attracts many visitors and is the source of pleasure and profit. In the fall the San Antonio International Fair is opened, showing fine agricultural and cattle exhibits. The Republic of Mexico, also, courteously sends a grand exhibit. There are many attractions, including a good midway, horse, bicycle and automobile racing. There is a league and other baseball teams, football matches, racing, shooting, bowling contests and athletic sports.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Is surely located in this section; good fishing and duck hunting can be had, by permit, at Mitchell's or at the West End Lake. Small game is found on the outskirts of the city and deer is taken there in season. Between San Antonio and the Rio Grande and the coast is the finest hunting and fishing grounds in the country.

RAILROADS.

The following railroads have direct connection with San Antonio, viz., the Southern Pacific and Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio Railroads, the International & Great Northern and Iron Mountain Railroads, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and the San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railroad. These are Northern, Eastern and Mexican connections. The Southern Pacific has a handsome depot here, used also by the "Katy," and is erecting a new and spacious freight depot to accommodate the ever increasing traffic. The International & Great Northern has another grand depot, erected at a cost of over \$100,000, and ere long the "Sap" will erect a new depot. The depots of San Antonio are the largest and grandest in the State.

HOTELS AND APARTMENTS.

The traveling public and tourists find good accommo-

dation in San Antonio. In hotels there are the grand old "Menger," the cosy "Bexar," the "New Maverick" and the stockman's house, "The Southern." There are numerous small hotels, apartment houses and lodging houses to suit the conditions of all. A million dollar hotel, with all modern fittings in the style of the Planters' Hotel, St. Louis, is to be erected on the site of the old Mahncke Hotel, corner of Houston and St. Mary's Streets.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

San Antonio is well supplied with newspapers and other publications, and these are all excellent in their way. They are as follows:

Daily—"Daily Express," (Independent Democrat) with weekly and semi-weekly editions; the "San Antonio Gazette" (Democrat), evening paper; "San Antonio Daily Light," (Republican), evening paper;" Freie Presse fuer Texas," (German), also weekly.

Weekly—"Southern Messenger" (Catholic), "Weekly Dispatch" (Labor), "Texas Staatz Zeitung" (German), "Texas Banner" (German), "El Rigidor" (Spanish), "El Correos de Puebla" (Spanish), "Passing Show" (Social) "Stockman and Farmer, Katholische Rundschau (German),

Monthly—Ryder-Taylor's International Magazine of and for Texas, "The Freemason," "The Alamo."

Yearly—Appler's San Antonio Directory.

L'ENVOI.

In the foregoing I have endeavored to give the stranger some idea of what San Antonio is, the great advantages she enjoys and the many attractions that she offers to visitors, who always find a cordial welcome, but it is impossible to do the subject justice in the brief space at my disposal.

“Beautiful San Antonio” is the name given the city by many delighted visitors, and those who know it will say the title is well deserved. “Historic San Antonio,” some cry, and never was a city that had a more romantic interest. “Healthy San Antonio,” exclaims the grateful invalid, and no one will dare contradict who knows its cool summer nights, its balmy winter days, its perpetual sunshine and flowers, and its benevolent sanitation. “Good old San Antonio” is a general salutation, and it is certainly “old” and “good.”

San Antonio stands today as the metropolis of Texas, and grows greater and grander every day. She is the grandest city in the greatest State of the best Republic that ever adorned the world. Nature has so ordered it, and a free and intelligent people is completing the grand destiny assigned to it.

HENRY RYDER-TAYLOR.



San Antonio's History



From its original foundation
in 1689 to the present time
with all interesting details
involved in the tragic

STORY OF THE ALAMO

SAN ANTONIO'S HISTORY

ORIGINAL INHABITANTS.

There seems to be every indication that this section of Texas was inhabited by three different classes of people in prehistoric days, and distinct traces of this have been found at Leon Springs, on the Colorado and the Rio Grande. One race had sun-dried bricks and half-dressed stone, indicative of a Toltec or Aztec origin. Another race lived in long subterranean galleries, always well protected by earthworks, and inhabited places near the seacoast. Traces of their work is apparent. These people dwelt in cities, which must have been well populated.

The third race was older and autochthonous, and were very numerous. They dwelt in small, mound-shaped houses, with walls made of loose stones and mud and roofs of grass and clay; the base of the houses were about three feet in the earth on a plan similar to the dugouts of Kansas. Miss Alma Ney has made considerable investigation of what is supposed to be an Aztec city in the valley of the Colorado, near Marble Falls. The remnants of a palace and temple have been unearthed. In them have been found broken antique pottery, head of war pole and nude sculptures, apparently of kings or chiefs. Nearby was found a temple, and the indications were of sun worship. There was an altar four feet high, with a solid top of granite seven feet by six feet. Near the altar was a hook-nosed God, with large ears and of monstrous appearance, supposed to represent a war god. A large sacrificial knife of bronze and several clay vessels were near the altar. The head of a monarch, crudely sculptured, was found, and it is

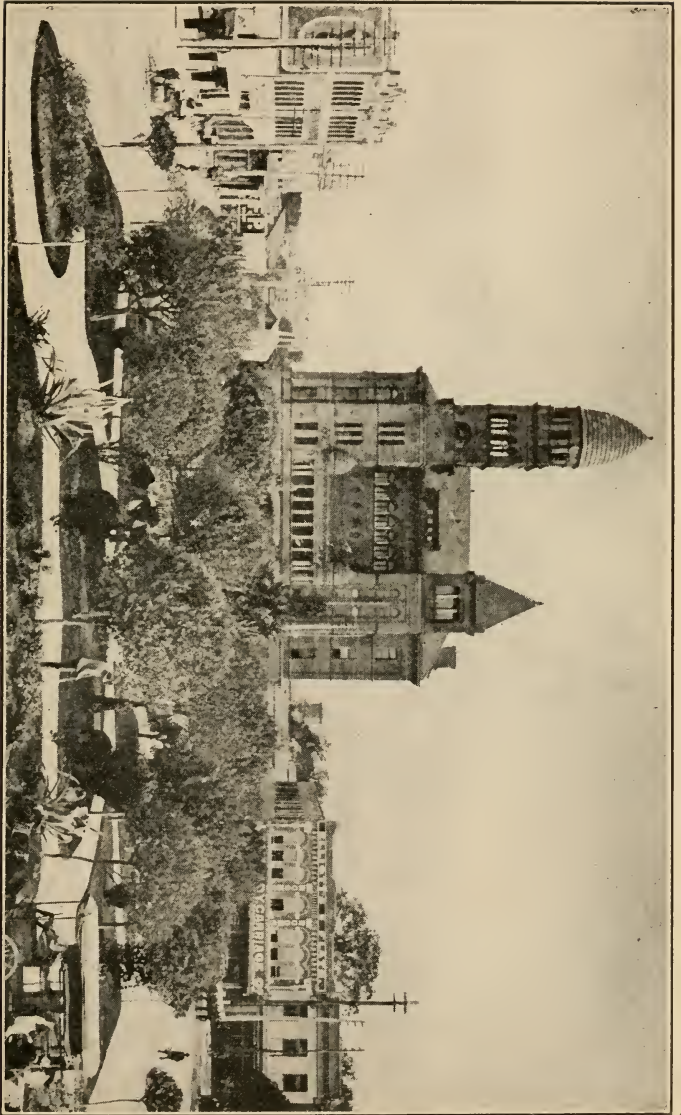
supposed to be that of Montezuma. There is an idea that this may be one of the Cibola from which Montezuma drew much of his golden treasure. There is much speculation, but it is not unnatural that many ages ago some Mexican or other races have settled in Texas. A further investigation may throw more light on this interesting subject.

FOUNDATION OF THE CITY.

The early history of San Antonio is somewhat lost in obscurity, but there is distinct evidence that long before Columbus discovered America San Antonio was an Indian village. From the correspondence between John Quincy Adams with Don Pedro de Cevallos and Don Louis de Orris it appears that when the Montezumas were all-powerful in Mexico the Nasonites and the Aztecs had a bloody feud, and in the end the Nasonites were defeated and driven northward out of Mexico, with their wives, families and movable property. They crossed the Rio Grande and came to the hills overlooking what is now San Antonio. They found springs yielding delightful, cool water, a beautiful river, splendid shade, fish, game and food of all kinds. The climate was good, the ozone was delightful and vivifying breeze so refreshing. 'Twas then they exclaimed "Tejas, Tejas," which, in their language, meant "land of the blessed" (Paradise), and Texas, the name of the State, is the same in its corrected form. These Indians were called by the Spaniards "Sanez Payez y Vanos." Here Don Alonzo de Leon, Governor of Coahuila, found the people in 1689, happy, prosperous and hospitable. They received him with cries of "Tejas, Tejas," which he understood to mean "welcome." He was then returning from an expedition against the colony that La Salle had endeavored to establish on the coast.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The location of the first settlement is disputed. Gen-



BEXAR COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND MAIN PLAZA PARK

erally it is placed at the Pueblos los Indos, on the San Pedro, but there are reasons to believe that it was east of the ford over the San Antonio River at what is now Mill Bridge, going eastward, so that Villita Street, as it now is, would be the center of the village. On the opposite side of the river, around the site of the present Carnegie Library, was another village, known as "the Puebla de San Fernando," which is mentioned in early records, and was in existence when Don Domingo Ramon made the plans for the laying out of the city in proper form in 1716. This puebla may have been later than the others, but in any case it was evidently the most important and formed the nucleus of what was afterwards the city of San Fernando de Bexar.

FIRST MISSION ESTABLISHED.

De Leon was so pleased with the people and the country that he established a mission and placed Fra Damien Marquet in charge, calling it the Mission of San Francisco de Tejas. Governor Domingo de Teran succeeded De Leon, and visited the mission in 1691, changing its name to San Francisco de la Espada (St. Francis of the Sword). The site of this mission, it is said, was near the mission that now bears that name. Church history shows that this mission was for some cause abandoned in 1693, and was not re-established until 1716. This story of the early settlement of San Antonio is confirmed by an official report of Count Revillo-Gigido, Viceroy of Mexico, to the King of Spain, dated December 27, 1793.

THE FIRST MAIN ROAD.

From these days until 1714 nothing definite is known. Then St. Denis came here for military operations and laid the old San Antonio road to Presidio, on the Rio Grande, which was the first element in the civilization that followed.

MISSIONS ESTABLISHED.

Two years later the Spanish government sent an expedition under the Right Rev. Father Antonio Margil de Jesus, and these founded the old missions in and around the city. It is said a military post was then established here., first at San Pedro Springs, but, owing to the frequent attack of Indians, it was then removed to Military Plaza and placed in a fenced pale. Any way, it is quite clear that De Alarconne operated here in 1718, and his mission was far from satisfactory. He was ordered to establish a presidio with fifty soldiers, master mechanics, blacksmiths and stone masons, to teach Indians, but complaints were made that he brought no workmen, and those men he brought were worthless characters. Ultimately a change was made, and thirty families were settled in the presidio, which was enclosed in palings. When war broke out between Spain and France the garrison was increased fifty-three, under the order of the Viceroy, the Marquis de Aguayo.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE SPANISH COLONISTS.

The Marquis of Casa Fuertes visited the city before he became the Mexican Viceroy and became interested in it. It was mainly owing to his representation that the Spanish government sent out sixteen families of Spaniards from the Canary Islands, who settled here in 1730. These were entitled to the prefix "Don" and are the ancestors of the leading Spanish-Mexican families of the city. The village was then named San Fernando, in honor of Fernando III, King of Spain. A presidio, or garrisoned town, called Bexar, after the Duke of Bexar, then Viceroy, was created on November 28, 1730. The original colonists, according to the lists in Guanitlan, Saltillo and Bexar, were Juan Leal Goraz, Juan Cubelo, Antonio Santos, Manuel de Niz, Salvador

Rodriguez, Juan Leal Alvarez, Joseph Padron, Antonio Rodriquez, Jose Cabrero, Francisco Arocha, Vicente Alvarez Travieso, Juan Delgado, Juan Leal El Moso, Maria Rodriguez, widow of Juan Cabrero, Maria Rodriguez, widow of Juan Rodriguez Grandillo; Maria Mealeano, Felipe Perez, Joseph Antonio Perez, Martin Lorenzo De Armas. In addition to these were the following officers or traders, who settled in the presidio: Pena, de Valle, Hernandez, Valdez, Nunez, Flores, Lopez, Trevino, Ximenez, Caro, Menchaco Urrutia, Gonzales, de los Santos, Coy, Garza, Martinez, Guerrero, Montez de Ochoa, Sanchez, Monte Mayor, de la Serda, Chavez, Solis, Barrera, Musquiz, Seguin, Ruiz, Navarro, De Zavala Galan, Saucedo Ramirez, Herrera, Silvero, Garcia, Huisar Cantu, Pereida, Pena, Rivas, Villemain, Penalosa, Cervantez, Villanueva, Sandoval, Alvarez, Villareal, Granado, Saenz, Zambrano, Delgado, Gotori, Salcedo and others. Cassiano is not Spanish. The family are of Italian origin. Jose Cassini was born in Genoa, Italy, of good family, ran away from home and settled in New Orleans, where he became a merchant and did considerable trading with Texas. He sold out and settled in San Antonio and became, in Spanish form, Cassiano. He married the widow of Governor Cordero, and they had a son, Ignacia, who married Margareta Rodriguez, a colonel's widow. From this union Jose Cassiano, ex-county collector, and Mrs. Gertrude Cassiano Smith (wife of Captain C. P. Smith and mother of Alderman C. C. Smith) were born.

LAYING OUT THE CITY.

The Province of Texas, which included the New Philippines, was created by Marquis de Casa Fuertes, the Viceroy of New Spain, as Mexico was then called, and the Marquis de Aguayo was appointed Governor. That was in 1731, and the city was laid out in streets and blocks. The town then seems to have consisted

simply of what is now known as the Main and Military Plazas. The eastern half, known then as the Plaza de Los Islas (now Main Plaza) was reserved for the church and ecclesiastical purposes (just where San Fernando Cathedral now is) and for the Spanish immigrants who came from the Canary Isles, and it was called "Plaza de Constitucion." The western half was known as the Plaza des Armes (Military Plaza), and around this were the official offices and soldiers' quarters.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.

A reminder of this is found in an old building on the west side of military plaza and directly opposite the City Hall, where the arms of Spain and Austria are displayed over the door and an old hitching ring is seen. This was the palacio of the famous Governor Cordero, who resided there in 1749, and who, it is stated, was later tried and executed for treason, his head being placed on a pole where the City Hall is now located. This is the story told by many historias. It is alleged that Cordero was among those prisoners taken by the Magee expedition, but he was no traitor, and was fighting loyally for the King of Spain. Delgado is supposed to have taken special umbrage at Cordero for alleged cruelty and execution of his (Delgado's) father, and the inference is that the story may be true. The Casianos declare that Cordero escaped to Mexico and died at Durango, where his grave is to be seen this day.

THE CITY'S CHARTER.

In 1733 a charter was granted to the city by the King of Spain, the city being officially styled San Antonio de Bexar. Its existence has been proved by law, but the original charter has not been seen since 1834. A garrison of 117 men, under Captain Don Antonio de Almazon was then located here.

FIRST AMERICANS SEEN.

The first Americans seen here was in 1801. These were survivors of the company of Phil Nolan, who were prisoners, and were en route to Mexico under guard. There are reasons, however, to believe that white traders had previously visited the Indians.

PIKE'S VISIT.

In June, 1807, the great explorer, Lieutenant Zebulon Pike, was in San Antonio on his surveying trip, and was the guest of Governors Cordero and Herrera. He reports a city of perhaps 2000 souls, most of whom reside in mud houses, with grass roofs. He was well received and pleased with the reception.

CASAS' REMARKABLE REVOLUTION.

On Jan. 22, 1811, there occurred in this city, then called San Fernando de Bexar, one of the most remarkable revolutions that are known in the world's history. The originator of this was Captain Juan Bautista Casas, an officer of the garrison, and he, by false pretext, gained the soldiers to support his cause. He then arrested Lieut. Col. Manuel De Salcedo and Lieut. Col. Simon de Herrera, two ex-governors, several Spanish officers and citizens and put them in the Alamo as state prisoners. He then caused himself to be proclaimed governor pro tem, and assumed the office. Then, in his proclamation as governor, he denounced the Europeans (Spanish) and declared a policy that was really "Texas for the Texans," but at the same time he professed loyalty to the Spanish king and the Roman Catholic church. Soon after it was evident that he was in correspondence with a revolutionary leader in Mexico, Lieut. Gen. Mariano Ximinez. He sent the Spanish prisoners from the Alamo to the Pre-

sidio Del Rio Grande, at Laredo, then in charge of Major Pedro Antonio Aguilas, an insurgent of Mexico. He also sent soldiers to La Bahia and Nacogdoches to arrest the commanders of the garrisons there and certain specified citizens. The government was of a chaotic character and growing worse. Then Father Zambrano secretly organized a junta for government of the city, composed of the leading citizens who had escaped arrest, and it was as follows: Juan Manuel Zambrano, president; Jose Antonio Saucedo, secretary; members: Antonio Saenz, Ignacio Perez, Miguel Musquiz, Luciano Garcia, Erasmus Seguin, Louis Galan, Manuel Barrera, Juan Jose Zambrano, Garino Delgado, Vicente Gorton. The junta worked secretly and well, gained the favor of the soldiers and then, on March 20, 1811, two months after his assumption of power, arrested Casas and confined him in the Alamo on a charge of treason. It then issued a proclamation and took charge of the presidio. On May 14 following, Casas was brought before a court martial in San Fernando de Bexar, charged with high treason. Casas endeavored to get the hearing deferred on a plea of illness, but he only succeeded in getting the case transferred to Monclova, Mexico. There he was put on trial July 29, 1811, and on August 1 he was found guilty, and condemned to be degraded, shot in the back as a traitor, and that after death his head should be severed from his body by the public executioner and sent to San Fernando de Bexar. His estate was also declared forfeited to the government. The sentence was duly carried out on August 3, 1811, and the head of Casas was sent from Monclova to San Fernando de Bexar in the charge of two soldiers. These facts are given in no other history, and have only been lately known by the translation of an important state paper from the archives of Bexar county that are now cared for in the capitol.

The head of Casas was sent to San Fernando de Bexarin accordance with an ancient custom of expos-

ing the heads of traitors as a warning to the people but there is no record of any such exposure. There is, however, a story told that about this time the head of a traitor was placed on a pole, where the city hall now stands and it has been asserted that the head was that of ex-Governor Cordero; and it is so recorded in some histories, but as Cordero was no traitor and his relatives declare that he died in Durango, Mexico, where his remains were certainly buried, it may be fairly assumed that the ghastly head exhibited was that of the traitor Casas, and it was placed there in pursuance to the sentence of the court martial of which, strange to say, Cordero was president. The Spanish prisoners taken by Casas were released, but most of them, having been afterward taken prisoners by the Magee invaders, were massacred in the following year by the infamous Delgado, contrary to the usages of war, and this massacre was the main cause of the failure of the Magee expedition to capture Texas and make it an independent American state.

THE MAGEE EXPEDITION.

Then followed Major Kemper, the Magee expedition, who marched into San Antonio, defeated General Salcedo at the battle of Rosalio, and captured San Antonio in 1812. This was followed by the murder of loyal Spaniards by Delgado and the retirement of the leading Americans in disgust. This is the instance in which it is alleged Governor Cordero was executed.

BATTLE OF THE ALAZAN.

The Spaniards, under General Elizondo, who captured and shot Pere Hidalgo and the leaders of the revolution of 1810, made an attempt to recapture San Antonio, and on June 4, 1813, arrived at the Alazan and camped there. Under a flag of truce Elizondo demanded the unconditional surrender of the city, and

the citizens were given until next morning to answer the demand. Captain Perry of the American forces, reinforced by Mexicans, under Gutierrez and Menchaca, at night, stole out of the city and attacked the Spaniards while at matins. The Spaniards were surprised and routed, losing 1,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. The remainder of Elisondo's army fled to the Rio Grande. Perry's army lost about fifty killed, and the same number of men were wounded. Had Elisondo made a prompt attack on the Americans instead of giving them time to reorganize it is thought the conditions would have been reversed.

Soon after this General Arredondo organized another and larger Spanish army and, aided by Elisondo, marched against San Antonio and camped on the Medina, formed his army in the V shape, which permitted a most dangerous trap, and which the impetuous confidence of the Americans, bolstered by victory over Elisondo, led them right into. The Americans, too, made the mistake of attacking Arredondo instead of awaiting the Spanish general's attack.

ARREDONDO RECAPTURES THE CITY.

The revolutionists were commanded by General Toledo, and consisted of 300 Americans, under Colonel Perry and 600 Mexicans, commanded by Colonel Menchaco. The armies met in combat on the Medina August 18, 1813. General Toledo and his force were defeated, and General Arredondo marched in triumph to San Antonio. Arredondo, in a spirit of revenge, treated all with great severity. Seven hundred people were arrested and imprisoned, and many were shot without pretence of trial. Three hundred prisoners were confined one night in one house, and eighteen died of suffocation. The women did not escape persecution. They were confined in a prison derisively called La Quinta. This prison was located on Dwyer Avenue, near the Court House. Five hundred of the wives and daughters

of colonists were so confined for four months, and compelled to convert twenty-four bushels of Indian corn daily into tortillas for the army. The property of citizens was also confiscated. Gradually, however, the prisoners were released and a more benevolent ruling prevailed, but the rebellion was never forgiven or forgotten.

MOSES AUSTIN ARRIVES.

But the dawn of liberty was approaching. Early in 1830 Moses Austin, formerly of Connecticut, but more recently of Mississippi, visited San Antonio. He desired to establish an American colony, and sought the sanction of the government and a grant of land for that purpose. He saw Governor Antonio Martinez and he, ever suspicious of Americans, not only refused, but ordered Austin to leave under threats of imprisonment if he failed to do so. He had almost given up his project when he met Baron de Bastrop, whom he had known in New Orleans, and who induced the Governor to reconsider the matter, and eventually the desired permission was given and the grant of land was made. Moses Austin, however, died before he could accomplish his purpose, and the project was left for his son, Stephen Fuller Austin, to complete.

AUSTIN'S COLONY.

Stephen F. Austin and his colonists arrived at Austin Creek, near Brenham, December 21, 1821, and soon laid out San Felipe. The proper papers not having arrived, Austin went to the City of Mexico, and then, owing to revolutionary times, he had difficulty in securing them. He, however, got them. Austin was made chief judge and Baron Bastrop was appointed commissioner to issue land titles. Favorable legislation followed in 1824 and 1828, guaranteeing protection and a liberal allotment of land. Then came freedom from

import duties on all family supplies and exemption from taxation for two years. Texas and Coahuila were made one of the federated States, were allowed two representatives, and State headquarters were established in Bexar. The colonists were happy, contented and prosperous. They built homes, raised crops, and their progress was most satisfactory. They were loyal citizens and took care not to mix in any of the many political revolutionary schemes that were prevalent in those days. Had the Mexican authorities kept faith with the colonists there would have been no revolution against Mexico.

CHANGES FOR THE WORSE.

The success of the Mexican revolution and the rise of Santa Anna to the dictatorship had a material effect upon Texas. It was attached to Coahuila and Saltillo became the capital. By this change San Antonio lost not only the governor, but the assessor or judicial counsel. The latter was the greatest loss, for he had frequently to be consulted, and to do so meant an overland journey of 600 miles and incurring the danger of Indians and wild beasts. The danger from Indians was then very great, for in ten years ninety-seven people had been murdered by them. Another grievance was want of schooling, and up to 1832 there was only one teacher, who was barely competent and badly paid.

BOWIE ON THE SCENE.

In 1830 Colonel James Bowie and his brother, Reinzi B. Bowie, arrived in the city. James married the pretty daughter of Don Veramendi, of the Veramendi House, and became popular by his geniality, liberality and personal bravery. He was the inventor of the Bowie knife, so long popular in the South. Bowie afterwards joined the Texan army, fought bravely and became a Colonel

in rank and was in joint command of the Alamo when it fell. He was sick at the time, and Travis, who was Lieutenant Colonel, was in actual command. It is generally supposed that Bowie was a man of giant stature. It is a mistake. In fact, he was tall, thin and weighed only 140 pounds. His victories in his famous duels were due more to his catlike agility than his great strength.

THE CONSTITUTION VIOLATED.

The Constitution of 1824 guaranteed colonists free title to the land on which they settled and improved, but now money was demanded for titles, taxes became oppressive and commerce was restricted. All this created dissatisfaction, because it was directed against the colonists, and this increased when the colonists were required to surrender their private arms, the only means they had of defense from the incursion of the Indians. The conditions grew worse and unbearable under the tyrannical rule of Santa Anna. He hated the colonists strove to crush them. He intensified American feeling when he ordered the arrest of Lorenzo de Zavala, R. M. Williamson, W. B. Travis, Morley Baker, R. H. Williams, Joe Zambrano, I. M. Caraval, Frank W. Johnson, John H. Moore, who were undesirable citizens in the eyes of the Spanish tyrant. Santa Anna's spite was especially directed against De Zavala, who was a prominent Spaniard, and who was a loyal friend of the Texans, and served them faithfully and well. He was the grandfather of Miss Adina de Zavala, and the local chapter of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas is named in his honor. General Ugartechea was in command of San Antonio, with an army of 500 men, and enforced action against the colonists, going so far as to arrest several citizens without real cause, merely because they were opposed to Mexican tyranny.

OPENING OF THE WAR.

General Ugartechea was succeeded by Governor Perfecto de Cos, brother-in-law of Santa Anna, who came with increased forces, and he sent a detachment of soldiers to Gonzales to demand a "four-pounder" that the citizens had to protect them from the weekly raids of Indians. The demand was refused, and the soldiers attempted to take it by force. They fired on the citizens, a fight ensued, and the soldiers were routed and returned to San Antonio. This was open rebellion. The Texans organized their forces, and, choosing Stephen F. Austin as commander, prepared to fight for liberty or death. It was then decided that San Antonio must be taken and held, and Austin, with only a force of 600 men, marched on to San Antonio and encamped at the Mission San Francisco de la Espada. De Cos had then over 1,000 men, and was looking for reinforcements from Mexico. Austin sent a flag of truce to De Cos, but the latter refused to recognize Austin. Then the war began in earnest.

BATTLE OF MISSION CONCEPCION.

After some little skirmishing, on October 27, 1835, General Austin ordered Colonel James Bowie and Captain J. W. Fannin, who was afterwards massacred with his command at Goliad, to take ninety men and reconnoitre the old missions to find a more suitable place for camping. The party arrived at the Mission Concepcion and encamped there on October 28. In the morning they found themselves surrounded by Mexicans on three sides and the river in the rear. To retreat meant death. They would not surrender, and they at once formed and vigorously attacked the enemy. A terrible hand-to-hand fight ensued, but the colonists succeeded in routing the enemy, who fled, leaving its guns and ammunition. Of the ninety-two Americans only one

man, Robert Andrews, was killed. The Mexicans had 400 men in action. Of these sixty were killed and forty wounded.

THE GRASS FIGHT.

On the 26th of November, 1835, followed the famous Grass Fight, so called because the colonists came upon a party of 100 Mexicans who had been sent to cut fodder. It was at first supposed to be Ugartechea's reinforcements from Mexico. The enemy was about a mile from the city, and took refuge in a ravine, and were reinforced from the city. The colonists, under Bowie, attacked the enemy, who retreated, fighting, to the city, where, under protection of heavy guns, they entered. The force on this occasion was about equal. The colonists' loss was one killed, two wounded. The Mexican loss was fifty killed and several wounded.

BURLESON IN COMMAND.

At this time General Austin, being appointed Commissioner for the United States, resigned, and the command devolved on General E. R. Burleson, and it was decided to capture the city. After a stirring address by Captain W. H. Jack a call for volunteers was made, and 450 gallant men responded. Among them were some of the noted New Orleans Greys, and it was decided that the attack should be made at dawn next day (December 3, 1835).

During the night it was reported that some one had left camp, and it was feared that the plans had been betrayed. Some were in favor of falling back on Goliad, so the plan was abandoned. Next day Maverick, Holmes and Smith, who had been imprisoned by De Cos and released, came into camp and gave important information as to De Cos' garrison and defenses of the city.

BEN MILAM TO THE FRONT.

Colonel Milam ("Old Ben Milam") suggested ac-

tion, and General Burleson gave consent. Colonel Milam gave an immense hurrah that drew the men around him, and then shouted: "Who will go with old Ben Milam into San Antonio?" In an instant 300 daring, sturdy men were at his side, pledged to the attack. Colonel Milam was selected to lead the attack, and he and his glorious 300 encamped that night on the old Molino Blanco, which was then situated at the corner of Ninth and Oakland Streets. The remainder of the force was held in reserve.

MILAM'S ATTACK ON SAN ANTONIO

In accordance with a well-arranged plan, at 3 a. m., December 5, 1835, Colonel Neill and a party of the reserves crossed the river and made an attack on the Alamo to draw the enemy's force to that side, and he kept up the attack until 9 a. m., when he retired in good order to camp. In the meantime Colonel Milam, with his men in two divisions, one commanded by Major Morris and the other by Major F. W. Johnson, crossed the river and proceeded by two routes to the main part of the city. Arriving where the corner of Houston Street and Main avenue now is, one division attacked the Garza House, corner of Main Avenue and Veramendi Street, and the other the Veramendi House. They were met with a heavy fire of grape and musketry, and little progress could be made. The second day the enemy were firing at them from the tops of houses and directing steady cannonading at them. All the colonists could do was to return the fire and strengthen their position. It was then decided to take houses as they came to them and make egress with pickaxes and dash at the next house. On the next day Ben Milam was shot through the head and killed. There are different accounts of the killing, but the story told by the late Sam A. Maverick is no doubt correct. At the time Ben Milam was talking to Major Johnson and Mr. Maverick was beside him, in the door of the

Veramendi Palace. A Mexican sharpshooter was concealed in a big cypress tree that was then on the river in the rear of the de la Zerda homestead, next to the Maverick homestead, now the Kampmann building, and, taking deliberate aim at Milam, fired the fatal shot. The ball passed through Milam's head and he fell dead into Mr. Maverick's arms. The body was buried in the courtyard of the palace till exhumed and buried in Milam Square. Major Johnson then assumed command of the expedition. The first division then forced its way to the house of Don J. Antonio Navarro, corner of North Flores and West Commerce Streets, and possessed it. The morning of the 8th was cold and wet, and the men who had taken the Navarro house, aided by the New Orleans Greys, advanced and occupied the Zambrano Row (North Flores Street, occupied now by T. C. Frost building) in spite of a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. The second division also took the priest's house (Main Plaza). When the priest's house was taken it was vigorously cannonaded. Then the enemy sent a flag of truce and capitulated. By the terms of General De Cos, his officers and men who desired to leave were released on parole and permitted to take their arms and private property with them. De Cos' force evacuated the city on December 14th. De Cos broke his parole afterwards by fighting at San Jacinto.

It was a glorious victory; 300 Texans against over 1,000 Mexicans, well armed and having heavy artillery, showed the courageous calibre of the men who were then fighting for freedom and independence.

ARRIVAL OF CROCKETT.

David Crockett arrived in San Antonio just after this and was an enthusiastic advocate of the independence of Texas. He frequently mounted a box on the Main Plaza and harrangued the crowd, urging freedom and independence. He was a forcible speaker and very popular.

STORY OF THE ALAMO

The loss of San Antonio was naturally mortifying to Mexico, and the position of the colonists endangered Mexico's supremacy. General Santa Anna determined to reclaim San Antonio and to put down what he called the rebellion, so, taking the pick of his army, about 6,000 men, he marched upon San Antonio, arriving on the heights on the 22d of February, 1836, the anniversary of Washington's birth. He made his headquarters where Wolfson's store is now located. As senior officer Colonel Bowie was in actual command, but owing to his serious illness, both he and Lieutenant Colonel W B Travis were jointly named. They had only 145 efficient men, among them being the famous David Crockett, Bonham, Evans and some well-known Texas fighters. Travis and his men at once retired to the Alamo and dispatched couriers to Goliad and Washington (Texas), then the capital of the State, detailing his condition and asking for aid. In these reports he said: "I shall never retreat or surrender." He managed also to secure eighty bushels of corn and about thirty beeves. Santa Anna soon displayed his flag on San Fernando Cathedral, and it was fired on by the Texans. The usual Texas flag flew over the Alamo. It was not the "Lone Star," as many suppose, but the Mexican tricolor of 1824, with the date prominently displayed. The same flag was used by Houston at San Jacinto. There was a Lone Star flag there, but it was borne by patriotic supporters from Mobile, Ala. This may perhaps have suggested the design of that flag, which was then a most appropriate one.

The reader must remember that in those days the land between the Alamo and San Fernando was open, and there was only a few shanties intervening. There was an exchange of cannonading, and the third day Santa Anna reconnoitred and the Texans made a sortie,

burning some wooden shanties, killing two Mexicans and wounding six others. An attempt was made to divert the ditch supplying the Texans with water, but it failed. Bombardment had begun in earnest by the Mexicans, but the Texans, though they frequently replied, were economical with ammunition. On the sixth day Travis sent Juan N. Seguin to Goliad. On the eighth day the gallant Texans were encouraged by the arrival of thirty-two citizens from Gonzales, who came to aid Travis and his band of heroes. On the same day a shot from the Alamo struck the house in which Santa Anna was quartered.

It was about this time, according to the story of a man named Rose, that Travis drew a line and called for those willing to defend the Alamo till death to cross it. All crossed except Rose and Bowie. The latter was sick and helpless, but he begged his companions to carry his cot across the line, and it was done amid great cheering. Rose was then permitted to escape. This statement was made in latter years, and has been accepted by some historians. Travis and the heroes had resolved "never to surrender or retreat" from the first. It was then dangerous to leave the Alamo, for Lieutenant Dickenson, who attempted to escape by jumping from an upper window in the rear of the Alamo to a ditch below it, was shot by the besiegers and killed. The latter story is told by some historians, but it is denied. Mrs. Dickenson, in talking to Mr. H. A. McArdle, the celebrated artist, said: "There is a yarn about that my husband jumped from the wall with a child on his back. That is a lie. We didn't have but one child, and that I brought out of the Alamo." Mrs Susan Sterling of Nogales, Arizona, writing to the author, says that her grandmother told her that just before the fall of the Alamo her husband came and said: "All is lost; if you are saved take good care of the child," and that she never saw him again. This is no doubt true, for an attempt to escape would have been futile and cowardly.

On the eleventh day the bombardment was continued

with vigor, but the Texans, saving ammunition, rarely replied. That night Santa Anna and his generals had a council of war, and it was decided that an attack should be made at dawn next day, Sunday, March 6, and that the entire force in six columns should participate in the attack. At dawn the party set out, headed by Santa Anna, who encouraged the soldiers and led the attack. The black flag was flying, indicating no quarter. After a half hour's desperate fighting Castrillon's division made a breach in the upper walls—some say on the south side; others on the west side—and the Mexicans scaled the walls. Then came desperate hand-to-hand fighting, such, perhaps, as was never seen in the world's history. The frequent shot, mingled with the clash of steel and shrieks of the wounded and dying, made the old church a pandemonium. Travis, some say, was killed on the walls, directing the guns; other say that he fell by the side of Crockett, surrounded by a pile of dead Mexicans. Bowie, who was sick, killed several ere he died. The late J. P. Newcomb, the well-known Texan editor, says he was told on good authority that Colonel Castrillon found Bowie alive and reported the matter to Santa Anna. That infernality was very angry that Bowie had been spared, and ordered him to be taken and shot, which was done. It is further said that it was Bowie who made a proposition to surrender when Santa Anna made "unconditional surrender" the basis, which was rejected, and this added to his wrath. Bonham also yielded his life dearly. Evans was caught just as he was carrying a torch to the powder magazine. It is reported the Texans had agreed, as a last resort to escape Santa Anna's cruelty and to decimate the Mexican army, to blow up the Alamo, and that Evans was gallantly trying to do so when killed. It is also said that De Cos tried to save the lives of Crockett and Travis, but Santa Anna had them shot down in cold blood.

After the battle the Mexicans erected a huge funeral

pyre. A layer of fence rails and brush was made, and on it was laid the bodies of the dead Texans, and so layer after layer was made, the whole was fired and the bodies of the heroes thus consumed. Some say this was done on the Alamo Plaza; others that it occurred in front of the present St. Joseph's Church. There is an idea that the burning really occurred in the convent grounds, and this is not unlikely. The pyre, it is said, burned for two whole days and made the air obnoxious to the citizens.

The loss of the Mexicans must have been tremendous. The Alcalde of the city, Don Pancho Ruiz, says that 2,000 fell in the assault. He burned some bodies in the trenches; others were stripped and thrown into the river.

Santa Anna's official report to the Secretary of the Navy, General Jose Maria Torne, is a sufficient testimony to Texan bravery.

"They met with a stubborn resistance. The combat lasted more than an hour and a half, and the reserves had to be brought into action. The scene offered by this engagement was extraordinary. The men fought individually, vieing with each other in heroism." Then he falsely adds: "More than 600 corpses of foreigners were burned in the ditches and entrenchments, and a great many who had escaped the bayonets of the infantry fell in the vicinity under the sabres of the cavalry. * * * We lost about seventy men killed and 300 wounded, among whom were twenty-five officers."

It has been said that "Thermopœle had her messenger of defeat, the Alamo had none," and this is true as regards the Texan combatants, but it must not be supposed that there was none others in the Alamo. Mrs. Dickenson, wife of the ill-fated Lieutenant Dickenson and infant, known later as "the child of the Alamo," and a negro servant, permitted to leave unmolested by Santa Anna, were certainly in the Alamo at the time of its fall. According to the story of Enrique Esparza, who claims to have been the son of a Mexican

who fought and died with the Texans, and who was in the Alamo, says that there were also in the Alamo Mrs. Alsbury (adopted sister of Bowie's wife), and one child and sister, Mrs. Concepcion Losoya, her daughter and two sons, Mrs. Vitona de Salina and three girls.

THE HEROES OF THE ALAMO.

The official roster gives the following as the garrison who held the Alamo at the time of its memorable fall, 1836:

Commanders: Col. James Bowie, Kentucky; Lieut. Col. W. B. Travis, South Carolina.

Aide de Camp: Charles Despalier.

Lieutenant Adjutant: J. G. Baugh.

Master of Ordnance: Robert Evans (Ireland).

Lieutenant Quartermaster: Elial Melton.

Assistant Quartermasters: Anderson and Burnell.

Sergeant Major: Williamson.

Surgeons: D. Michison, Amos Pollard, — Thompson.

Colonels: J. Washington, Tennessee; J. B. Bonham, South Carolina.

Captains: Forsyth, New York; Harrison, Tennessee; William Blazey, Louisiana; W. C. M. Baker Mississippi; S. B. Evans, W. R. Carey, S. C. Blair, Texas; — Gilmore, Tennessee; Robert White.

Lieutenants; Almaron Dickenson, John Jones, Louisiana (N. O. Greys); George C. Kimbell.

Ensign: Green B. Jemison, South Carolina.

Privates: David Crockett, Texas; E. Nelson, Nacogdoches; — Nelson, Texas; W. H. Smith, Georgia; Lewis Johnson, Pennsylvania; E. T. Mitchell, Georgia; F. Desangue, Pennsylvania; Thruston (or Thurston), Kentucky; — Moore, Christopher Parker, Mississippi; C. Huskell (or Haskell) (Moses ?) Rose, Texas; John Blair, Texas; — Kiddison (or Kedeson), Wm. Wells, Tennessee; E. Cummings, Pennsylvania; Valentine (or Vuluntine), — Cockran, S. Hallaway, Isaac White,

— Day, Robert Muselman, New Orleans; Robert Crossman, New Orleans; I. G. Garrett, New Orleans; Robert B. Moore, New Orleans; Richard Starr, England; Richard Dimkin, England; W. Linn, Massachusetts; — Hutchinson, W. Johnson, Pennsylvania; E. Nelson, Geo. Tumlinson, William Deardoff, Daniel Bourne, England; — Ingram, England; W. T. Lewis, Wales; Chas. Zanco, Denmark; Jas. L. Ewing, Robert Cunningham, S. Burns, Ireland; George Neggin, South Carolina; — Robinson, Scotland; — Harris, Kentucky; John Flanders, Isaac Ryan, Opelousas; David Wilson, Texas; John M. Hayes, Tennessee; — Stuart, Navidad, Texas; W. K. Simpson, New Orleans; W. D. Southerland, Texas; D. W. Howell, New Orleans; — Butler, Chas. S. Smith, — McGregor, Scotland; — Rusk, — Hawkins, Ireland; Samuel Holloway, — Brown, T. Jackson, Ireland, Johnson Linley, Mecahjah Autrey, Lewis Duel.

There was also the Gonzales contingent, who entered the Alamo on the eighth day of the seige, under command of Lieutenant Kimbell. These were James George, Dolphin Ward, Tom Jackson, G. W. Cottle, Andrew Kent, Thos. R. Miller, Isaac Baker, William King, Jesse McCoy, Claiborne Wright, William Fishback, Isaac Millsapps, Galba Fuqua, John Davis, Albert Martin, William Fuhbach (or Fabaigh), — John, B. A. M. Thomas, John G. King, Isaac Durst, M. L. Sewell, Robert White, A. Devault, John Harris, David Kent, and William E. Summers, who also perished. It is stated that an American, D. W. Cloud, perished here, but there is no record.

There are old citizens who declared that several Mexicans were in the Alamo when it fell, and this is not improbable, as the patriots had many Mexican allies, open and secret, and some may have been employed in domestic service. Madame Candalaria, a Mexican, who claimed to have been there as the servant of Col. Bowie, declared that Elijo or Elias Lo-soyo, of San Antonio, Texas; Jose Maria Cabrera,

of Tula, Mexico; Jose Maria Ximenez, of Mexico, and a Mexican named Jacinto, who came from the coast, perished in the Alamo.

Enrique Esparza says that his father, Francisco, mother, self, then 8 years old, and brother, were in the Alamo. His father, a combatant, was killed, but the mother and children were released. His father was a friend and follower of Smith, possibly Deaf Smith, who rendered Travis such good service. He also says a Mexican, Brigido Guerrero, was taken prisoner by the Mexicans and released on the plea that he was a non-combatant. This man afterwards secured a pension.

Pablo Diaz, an aged Mexican, says that he had several friends in the Alamo, and among them was one named Cervantes, whose descendants now live on Losoya Street.

There may have been other Americans there when the Alamo fell, but the records in those days of strife and action were badly kept. They show one strange feature, however, that no less than eleven Britishers were in that garrison, and there are reasons to believe that many others were also there when it fell.

THE FUTURE OF THE ALAMO.

The Alamo and Convent grounds are now the property of the State, and nominally in the hands of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas. The main idea is to make them a sacred and grand monument to the illustrious heroes who perished there. In this the "Daughters" are agreed, but unfortunately there is a difference in the opinion as to how this can be best done. One section would restore all to pristine condition with its picturesque convent front gallery, doors and towers, with a patio, using the building as a historical museum, gallery of fame, making it useful and ornamental. The other desire the Convent razed, the whole turned into a garden displaying

only the Alamo, and probably a monument to the heroic dead. Some definite action will soon be taken in the matter, and in any case a creditable State monument will adorn the view.

THE ALAMO BELL RESTORED.

The original bell of the Alamo has been restored to its old home, after being absent for 62 years. It was found in the river by John Twohig, who kept it until 1852, when he gave it to his father-in-law, Major J. S. Calvert, of the Magnolia Hotel, Seguin, Texas, and hung in front of the hotel until 1900, when an attempt was made to steal it, and it was taken inside to preserve it. Major Calvert gave the bell to his daughter, Mrs. C. K. Johnson, who presented it to her younger son, T. L. Johnson, who recently gave it to the Alamo.

THE DICKENSON AFTERMATH.

Mrs. Dickenson and other ladies and children were taken to the house of Ramon Musquiz, located on the southeast corner of West Commerce street and Main Plaza. In a letter from her granddaughter, Mrs. Susan Sterling, to the writer the former says that her grandmother was shot in the calf of the right leg, suffered much and it was long before she could walk. The ladies were taken before Santa Anna and ordered released. It is said that Santa Anna wanted to adopt "the child of the Alamo," but the offer was respectfully declined. Mrs. Angelina Dickenson was married twice afterwards, once to Percy Bellis and then to J. W. Hannig of Austin and San Antonio. The child of the Alamo was married twice, first to Dr. John Maynard Griffith, and secondly to Oscar Holmes. By the first marriage she had three children: Susan, married to Fred Sterling of Nogales, Arizona; Joe Grif-

fith of Austin and Dick Griffith of Alvin, Texas. As a result of the second marriage she had a daughter, Sallie Holmes, who married Manuel D. Barrera, a printer of San Antonio.

WHY THEY WERE ABSENT.

It has been often asked why such great patriots as the late Sam A. Maverick and Col. Juan A. Navarro were not found defending the Alamo. The answer is that at that time, in conjunction with W. Smith, they were attending the convention at Washington, Texas, as delegates from Bexar, and were among those who declared "the Independence of Texas." Otherwise they would doubtless have perished in the Alamo.

The dawn of liberty was fast approaching. The Texans, horrified by the Goliad massacre and the inhumanity to the Alamo's dead, nerved the heart and hand for a decisive battle. The Texan army, under General Sam Houston, met Santa Anna's forces on April 21st, 1836, and after a terrible fight the Mexicans were routed. A little later Santa Anna was taken prisoner. Then a treaty was signed by which Texas became a free and independent republic.

THE LAST INDIAN FIGHT.

For the time peace existed. The only trouble was with the Indians, and the Comanches had indicated that they desired peace. Word was sent that if they brought in the prisoners they held the trouble would be settled. On the 19th of March, 1840, thirty-two Indians, some squaws and children, came to the city and met the commissioners appointed by President Lamar, in the old court house on Main Plaza, situated on the east side, about half way between West Commerce and Market Street, but they only brought in one captive, Miss Lockhart, some say that a boy Herrera was also produced, though they were known to hold

others in captivity. The commissioners soon saw that the Indians had brought the prisoners for a ransom, and a heavy one, and were holding back the other prisoners for the same purpose. The Indians were told that they must bring in all white prisoners, and until they did so twelve Indians would be detained as hostages. One of these Indians attempted to pass the sentinal who stopped him, and the Indian drew a knife and stabbed him. The Indians were all armed, drew weapons, and then a fierce and bloody fight ensued and ended on the street. The women fought as hard as the men. In the end the Americans lost seven killed and eight were wounded. The Indians lost thirty-two fighting men, three women and two children, who were killed. Twenty-seven women and children and two old Indians were also taken prisoners. The latter were held some time and afterwards permitted to leave. The remaining white prisoners were roasted by the Indians. Only two escaped, a boy named Webster and a girl named Putnam, who were spared because they had been adopted by the tribes. There was one advantage in this contest. It practically ended the Indian troubles.

VASQUIZ'S INVASION.

Notwithstanding the peace treaty with Santa Anna, Mexico still claimed Texas as one of its provinces, and March 5, 1842, General Vasquiz, with a few hundred men, appeared before San Antonio and demanded its surrender, promising to protect the citizens in their civil rights. Col. Jack Hays, then in command, deemed it advisable to withdraw, with his limited force, to the Guadalupe. Vasquiz took formal possession of the city, and kept faith with the citizens, protecting them and their property. He changed the city government and in two days retired from the city, returning to Mexico.

WOLL TAKES THE CITY.

All was quiet until Sunday, Sept. 10, 1842, when a Mexican came to the district court, then in session, and raised the alarm that a large force of Mexicans were coming to the city. The first impression was that robbers were coming and 75 men were armed and ready to give a warm reception, and the river was barricaded at the ford, near Yturri Street. The defenders slept under arms where Market Street is now, between the Plaza and Yturri Street. At dawn there was a severe cannonading and soon a body of men passed into the Main Plaza, by the northern side of the church. The Texans were ready and opened fire. It was very foggy at the time and the Texans could not see what was coming. To their dismay they soon found that they were firing upon General Woll and his army of 1500 Mexican soldiers. Soon Colonel Carasco came forward under a flag of truce and demanded the surrender of the city. Of course resistance was impossible, and Maverick, Van Ness, and Jones were detailed to explain and arrange for capitulation. General Woll was angry. He had not expected resistance and twelve men had been killed, twenty-five wounded and a number of horses were lost. The Texans had to surrender on the pledge, and about fifty-five armed prisoners were taken. The others managed to escape.

General Woll appears to have treated the prisoners well, except those found under arms. The citizens, however, resented this invasion and assembled considerable force on the Salado. On the 17th of September Woll marched out with his army to disperse this force. The fight commenced at ten o'clock and a severe battle raged for about an hour, and then the enemy retreated. The Mexican loss was great, while the Texans had none killed and only ten wounded. In retiring to the city, Woll came upon Captain Daw-

son and fifty-five Texans, who were on their way to join Caldwell. The Mexicans attacked the party and Dawson raised a flag of truce to capitulate, but was fired upon. Thirty-three Texans were killed, including Captain Dawson (who was at San Jacinto), and fifteen surrendered. The others escaped. At day-break on the following day Woll evacuated San Antonio, taking with him his San Antonio prisoners. The prisoners were marched to the Castle of Perote, Mexico, and were compelled to endure many hardships and privations, many dying on the way. At Mier came the black bean episode. One hundred and fifty white beans and seventeen black beans were placed in a vessel and every prisoner had to draw a bean. Those who got black beans were taken out and shot. The remainder of the living prisoners, 120, were released by Santa Anna, Sept. 16, 1844, it is said at the instigation of his beautiful young wife, but it is generally supposed that the American ambassador was the potent influence that secured the release. The bodies of the unfortunate men who drew black beans now lie in a vault on Monument Bluff, opposite La Grange City. A misunderstanding prevented pursuit of Woll after the Dawson massacre, and he was permitted to escape to the Rio Grande, otherwise the Mier prisoners would have been released. Since then Mexico has never dared to invade Texas.

TEXAS AS A STATE.

The great State continued as an independent Republic until 1845, when it became one of the United States. In the war between the United States and Mexico, it became an important place as a base of supply, and prospered. It became the headquarters of Federal troops in Texas until it seceded and joined the Confederacy when General Twiggs, then the command, retired.

When the civil war was over Texas renewed her

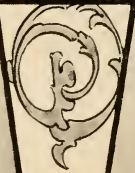
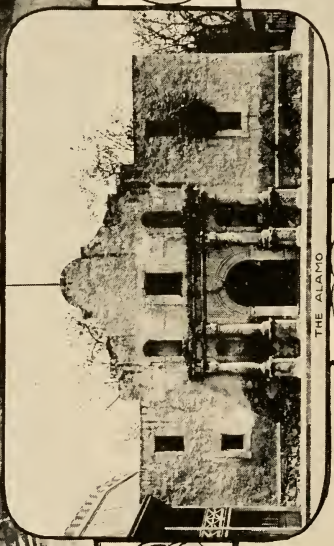
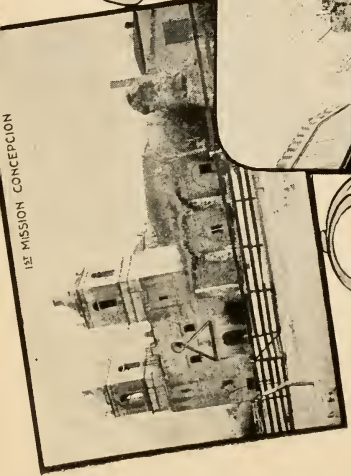
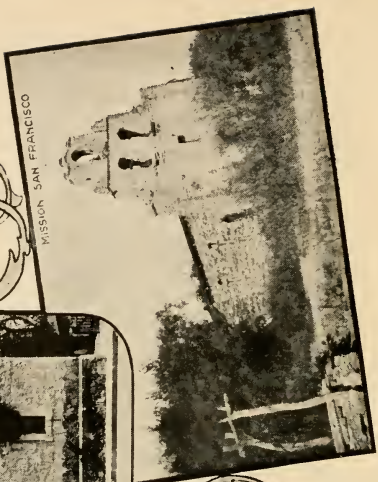
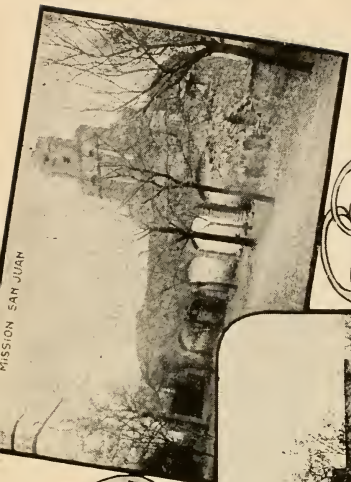
allegiance to the government and was reinstated to statehood. The Federal garrison of Texas was restored and San Antonio has not been in any way troubled by war until the "Spanish- American" trouble. Then the Belknap Rifles went to sustain "Old Glory," and many of the gallant sons of San Antonio joined the army and navy, to defend the country.

Presidents, Grant, Harrison, McKinley, and Roosevelt have visited the city and have practically tested the sweets of Southern hospitality. They were delighted with with the city and the reception accorded to them.

It was here that Colonel Wood and Lieut-Col. Roosevelt (now President) organized the famous Rough Riders, and for some time the regiment was quartered at the fair grounds, prior to their departure to Cuba.

In 1905 the Rough Riders held their annual convention in the city and President Roosevelt came to fraternize with his old comrades at the original rendezvous in the Fair grounds. He was naturally appreciated. The "President" became host in the "old colonial" way, even more, they all became as man to man, and all were well pleased.





SAN ANTONIO'S MISSIONS

CENTRE, THE ALAMO LEFT HAND UPPER CORNER, FIRST MISSION LOWER CORNER, SECOND MISSION
UPPER RIGHT HAND CORNER, THIRD MISSION, AND LOWER CORNER, THE FOURTH MISSION

The Famous Missions



The Alamo
Mission Concepcion
Mission San Jose
Mission San Juan
Mission De La Espado
San Fernando Cathedral



ORIGIN AND OBJECT

THE FAMOUS MISSIONS

The Missions of Texas were established by nine Franciscan fathers, who came here in 1716, under, under the Right Reverend Father Antonio Margil de Jesus, and they established six missions in the northern part of what was then the province of Texas. Three of these missions, Concepcion, San Juan, and Espada, were transferred, in 1730, to the banks of the San Antonio river.

THE ALAMO.

The leading mission is, of course, the Alamo, which is aptly called "the Cradle of Texas Liberty," and which is baptized with the blood of those who gloriously fell in its defense March 6, 1836. It was originally known as the Mission of San Antonio de Valero, being named after San Anthony, of Padua and the Duke de Valero, a Spanish Viceroy.

It is said to have been first established in the Cienagua of the Rio Grande, 1703, thence removed to San Ildephonso and thence to the Rio Grande. Then (1818) Fray Antonio de Benaventura y Olizarez, in pursuance to orders of the Viceroy, removed the Xumanes Indians and everything from the Mission San Francisco Solaro on the Rio Grande to San Fernando de Bexar (San Antonio), locating it at San Pedro Springs. He removed it to the Military Plaza, and thence to its present location. The foundation of the first building was laid in 1744. That of the second building was laid in 1757, when the former building collapsed. The present foundation stone bears the latter date.

Alamo means cottonwood, and it is said that the name of the building was derived from the fine cottonwood trees that surrounded the building, but it is more probably that it was called from the first garrison that came here from Fort Alamo de Parras in the Province of Coahuila, to which Texas was then attached. It was first used as a church and for protection from Indians, but it afterwards became a fortress, and was the scene of many conflicts between the Texans and Spaniards and Mexicans.

The Alamo that we see today is not the Alamo that was originally founded. The foundation stone of that building was laid on May 8, 1744, and was completed in 1757. It was of the style of Mission Concepcion, had two large towers and moresque dome, with an elaborate facade, probably by Huica. Soon after it collapsed and in its stead the present structure arose. The architecture is very plain, if we except the beautiful carved doorway and pillars. In the niches were statues, but these have been destroyed. There were only upper windows at one time, to prevent the Indians from shooting the inmates. Indeed it is thought by many that all the lower windows are innovations. The main chapel is laid out in the form of a cross, and is 70x62 feet. The walls are 4 1-2 feet thick and 22 1-2 feet high. Originally the chapel had an arched ceiling, covered by a flat gravel roof. Adjoining it on the north side was the spacious convent grounds, and around these was a stockade and wall, enclosing a large part of the Plaza. This convent part is that part of the Alamo recently purchased by the State for the Daughters of the Republic. In this was the prison and barracks. Santa Anna's bombardment destroyed the arched roof of the chapel and considerably demolished the walls. Some years after a roof was put on the chapel, an upper flooring put in and it was used by the military department as a warehouse, and later by the late Honore Grenet for the same purpose, much to the

disgust of visitors, who regretted the desecration. The property belonged to the Roman Catholic diocese of San Antonio. The Hugo Schmeltzer Company bought the site of the convent, where the store is, and the State purchased the Alamo. It was then cleared of the debris and fittings of a warehouse, and placed as it is seen today. Many interesting relics were exhibited there, and the city placed the building in charge of a custodian. In 1905 the State Legislature appropriated \$65,000 for the purchase of that part of the Alamo known as the convent grounds, and occupied by Hugo-Schmeltzer Company, and it became the property of the State. Then the Alamo and convent grounds were placed in custody of the Daughters of the Republic of Texas, subject to future legislation, and that body has nominal charge of both properties.

MISSION CONCEPTION

is the ordinary name for the Mission of Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion Purissima de Acuna, so called in honor of the Virgin and Juan de Acuna, a Spanish Viceroy, but is commonly known as the first mission. It is situated on the left hand side of the San Antonio river, about two miles from the city, and was originally founded in 1716, but moved to its present site in 1730, the foundation being laid in 1731. The style is moresque. It is a square front, with dome covered belfries on either side, one being used for vestments, the other as a baptistry. The front door is surmounted by a triangle of great merit, and in the center of the arch is a coat of arms. The walls are covered with cement, ornamented with geometric signs, and the floor covered with native tiling. The entrance is through a large vestibule, but the auditorium is not large. There is a curious stone altar, and service is occasionally held here, but time and vandalism are rapidly destroying the building. This mission was a favorite resort of patriotic Texans. It was here that

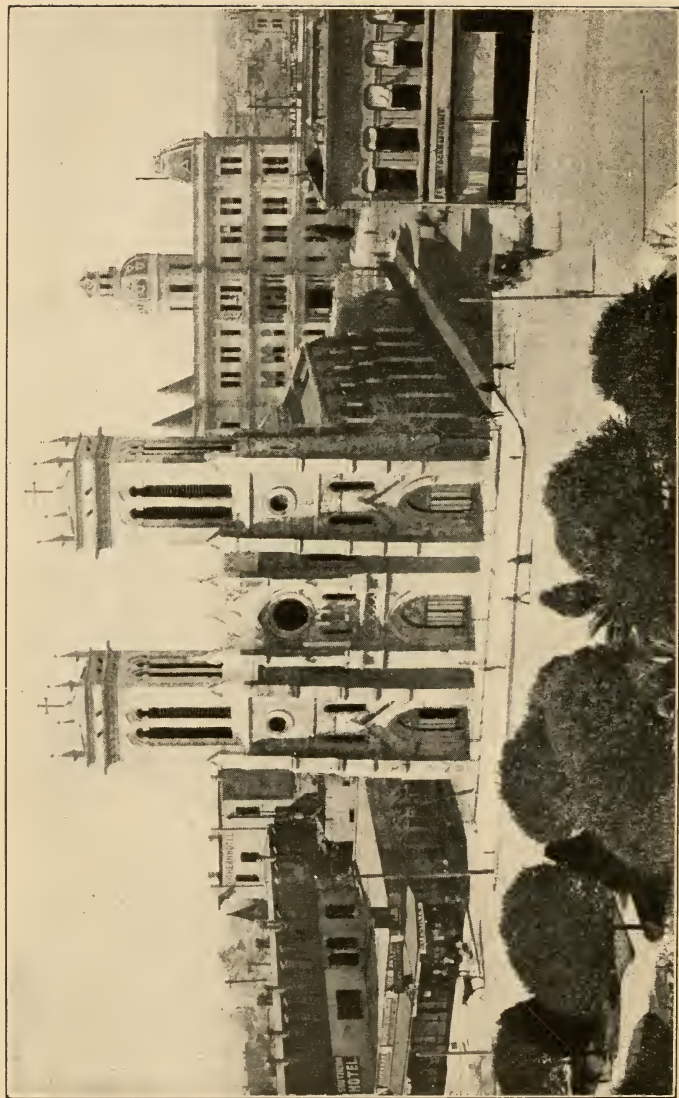
Bowie defeated the Mexicans, Oct. 28, 1835, and it has been the scene of several Indian fights.

MISSION SAN JOSE

or second mission, is the Mission San Jose de Aguayo, so called in honor of St. Joseph and Governor de Aguayo, and is the most beautiful of all the missions, for the sculpture is the work of the celebrated Spanish sculptor, Huica, or Huisar. Some of his descendants reside in the city, who was sent from Spain for that purpose. It was founded in 1720, and took eight years in building. It is located on the right hand side of the San Antonio river, and is about four miles from the city. The principal door was a masterpiece of art, and was of live oak, covered with cedar. Around it were six statues, St. Ann (gone), St. Joaquin (headless), the virgin and child, St. Joseph, St. Nanao and San Domingo. The window here was pronounced by Oscar Wilde, a recognized art critic, when he visited San Antonio, to be unequaled by anything that was in Europe. The spiral stair case and cedar ladder, by which visitors ascend to the roof, is a reminder of its early days. From the roof a nice view of the surroundings is seen. This mission is four times larger than the others and more in a state of ruin, half the walls having fallen, but it will especially delight the antiquarian and the artistic.

MISSION SAN JUAN.

The Third Mission, or Mission San Juan de Capistrana, is six miles from the city, and located on the right or west bank of the San Antonio river. It was erected in 1716, and is now practically in ruins, but the belfry and walls remain as a monument of the skill and zeal of those who erected it, and the scene is most picturesque.



SAN FERNANDO CATHEDRAL
CITY HALL IN THE BACKGROUND

MISSION ESPADA.

Fourth Mission or Mission San Francisco de la Espada. There was an old mission erected near this in 1689, but it has long since passed away. The new mission is on or near the site of the old mission.

The present mission was originally established in 1716, on the banks of the Medina, but owing to repeated attacks of Indians it was removed to its present site in 1730. Only portions of its walls and sword-shaped tower remain, but these afford much interesting study.

In connection with the missions, it should be noted that the De Zavala Chapter of the Daughters of the Republic are raising a fund to restore and protect them.

The best way to see the missions is to take a hack, which can be hired at a reasonable price, or an automobile that makes periodical trips to them. The Hot Wells electric car takes the visitor to a point not far distant from the first and second mission. The third mission can be seen by taking the San Antonio and Aransas Pass train for Berg's Mill, as it is within easy walking distance from that depot.

SAN FERNANDO CATHEDRAL.

Though not a mission, San Fernando Cathedral deserves to be classed with those sacred edifices. It was originally built by subscription in 1732, but only the sacresty, the portion that now faces the city hall, remains of the old building. The old church was seriously damaged by fire and flood. The foundation stone of the new building was laid on the 27th of Sept., 1868, and it was built by Ed Tynan from Giraud's plans. It was originally the parish church, but when San Antonio was created a Roman Catholic bishopric and the Right Reverend A. D. Pelicer was installed bishop,

it attained the rank of a cathedral. Originally there was only one high tower, and the other was almost level with the roof, the church was otherwise in an unfinished state, the plans of the architect having never been completed. The old church was a silent witness of the Texan struggle for independence. On the old tower, in February—March, 1836, was displayed the black flag of Santa Anna, in the memorable siege of the Alamo. The church has a very fine altar proper and some minor altars, the gift of grateful parishioners. The new church (cathedral) has recently been altered in accordance with its original designs. It has now two ornate towers, has been otherwise ornamented and a statue of San Fernando, the patron Saint of San Antonio, when it was San Fernando de Bexar, has been placed in the long vacant niche above the main doorway. In the upper story and the rear of the church were rooms for the priests, and many resided there until the bishop's house on Dwyer avenue was built. Among these was the late Bishop Neraz.

There was originally a cemetery around the church, but it was abandoned, and a Roman Catholic cemetery opened where Santa Rosa Hospital now is, and remained there until removed to its present site on the Alazan. In that cemetery the leading Spanish citizens are buried.

The bishop's residence and clergy house is on Dwyer Avenue, two blocks south of the Bexar County Court house.

HISTORIC PLAZAS

Interesting things that can
be seen there. : : :



PRETTY PARKS

PLAZAS AND PARKS

THE MILITARY PLAZA.

The principal plaza is the Military Plaza, which was the Plaza des Armes, and which was laid out in 1731 by the royal commissioners, Don Jose Antonio de Ville and Senor Sanchez, and in the center of it now is the magnificent City Hall, considered one of the finest in the South, erected at the cost of \$225,000, where are located the civic offices, police headquarters and jail. Around this were the quarters of the army, the palacio of the governor and residences of civil officers. On the west side, near the northwest corner, is a low building with a coat of arms above the door. There is also an old hitching ring nearby. There are remnants of the palacio of Governor Antonio Cordero, Here Rough and Ready Ignacia Cassiano lived. On the northwest corner is an old building that was erected about 1735, and used as the quartermaster's department of the government. On the opposite corner was the Navarro house, which figured prominently in Milam's attack on San Antonio in 1836, and on the other corner is the remains of the old De Soto and Trevino homes, erected about the same time. The east side shows the original part of the first San Fernando Church, and at the southeast corner is the Southern Hotel. In the northwest corner of the plaza was the old police headquarters and court house, or bat cave, as it was called, which was pulled down when the new City Hall was erected. In the old time the plaza was simply a primitive market place, by no means attractive, and the change to its present condition is appreciated. The

chili stands are located here, and have a quaint appearance at night, but the famous pert and vivacious chili queens are scarce.

In the early days in this plaza was the corral on the south side, fenced in; the exchange was on the west side, and on the northwest corner the guardhouse was situated (Amagura Street). Where St. Joseph's Orphanage now is was the celebrated priest's house taken by Milam's brigade in the capture of San Antonio. Bishop Oden of Galveston and Archbishop of New Orleans lived here. In this plaza there resided Masmela, the Flores, Bergara, De la Gardo, Buenos, Perez, Rodriguez, Urrutia, Seguin, Navarro, Minon and others of the old Spanish Families. The soldiers' barracks were on the east side of the plaza, and their rear was to the San Fernando Cathedral. The centre of the military and social life was in this plaza and that adjoining—Main Plaza—and there was general activity, progress and prosperity.

MAIN PLAZA.

The second plaza is what is known as the Main Plaza. It was originally called the Plaza de los Islas, because in was the main place where the principal members of the sixteen Canary Island immigrants were located. These immigrants, who figured so prominently in Milam's attack on San Antonio, were really of Norman-French descent, as the Canary Islands were discovered by Jean Bethehcourt, a Norman navigator, and peopled by many Normans. The French government refusing to aid him, he sought aid, and received it, from Spain, who assumed sovereignty. The names of the Normans assumed a Spanish form in time. Thus, in the original Spanish settlers came "Bethehcourt" became Betancourt, "De la Rocha," Arocha, "Cuvier" Cubelo, "De la Garde" Delgado, "De L' Isle" Leal, "De la Anieze" Alinas, "D'Armes" Dearmas and so on. On this plaza were the Montez de Ochoa, Florez, De la Rosa, Martinez,

Bustillos, De Soto, Yturri, De Granados, Arrocha and other important families.

This plaza is, if anything, rather more historic than the other. Passing from Commerce Street southward, half way between that point and Market Street, we find the site of the old court house, where the famous Indian fight occurred. At the southeast corner of Market Street was the old family residence of the Montez de Ochoa, which passed into the Flores family by marriage. This fine old building, erected in 1730, was razed to make room for the Washer Bros. building. A little further on is the French building, which for many years was used by the city for the Mayor's office and by the United States for the Federal court of the Western district of Texas, where many famous trials have occurred. On the southeast corner is the handsome Moresque brown stone court house for Bexar County, erected at a cost of \$610,000, the largest and best in Texas, where is found the district, and county courts and county officers. This is built on the site of the Rodriguez de Granados homestead. We pass on westward by the old San Antonio Herald office to the Southern Hotel, formerly the Cassiano homestead, the Bustillos place adjoining, and then come to the De Soto homestead, occupied now by the Frost National Bank. At this corner Evans had his store (1845), and his daughter, Augusta Evans (now Mrs. L. M. Wilson of Georgia) lived with him, and there, under the shadow of the San Fernando Church, wrote her famous novel, "Inez, or a Tale of the Alamo." Her sister, Mrs Tarleton, resides here. Crossing to Wolfson's corner, which was Santa Anna's headquarters in 1836, we come to the site of the De la Rosa and Yturri place, and when we get near the corner of Soledad Street, the old Arocha homestead, we come to the site of the old Vaudeville theatre, famous in the bloody annals of the State for the Ben Thompson accidents. The Elite Hotel was the site of the drug store of James Devine, where he killed J. S. McDaniel.

It was also there that Mayor Sweet, father of Alex S. Sweet of the Texas Siftings, arrested a noted desperado, armed only with a walking cane.

Where the Bank of Commerce now stands was the home of Governor Barrera, and the Dauenhauer building, opposite, where Frank Bros.' store is, was Governor Musquiz's home.

Some part of the Indian fight occurred on this plaza, and there were many stirring scenes enacted here during the struggle for Texas independence and during the days of the vigilance committee, when the citizens made a fight against the tough element for law and order and nearly annihilated desperadoes.

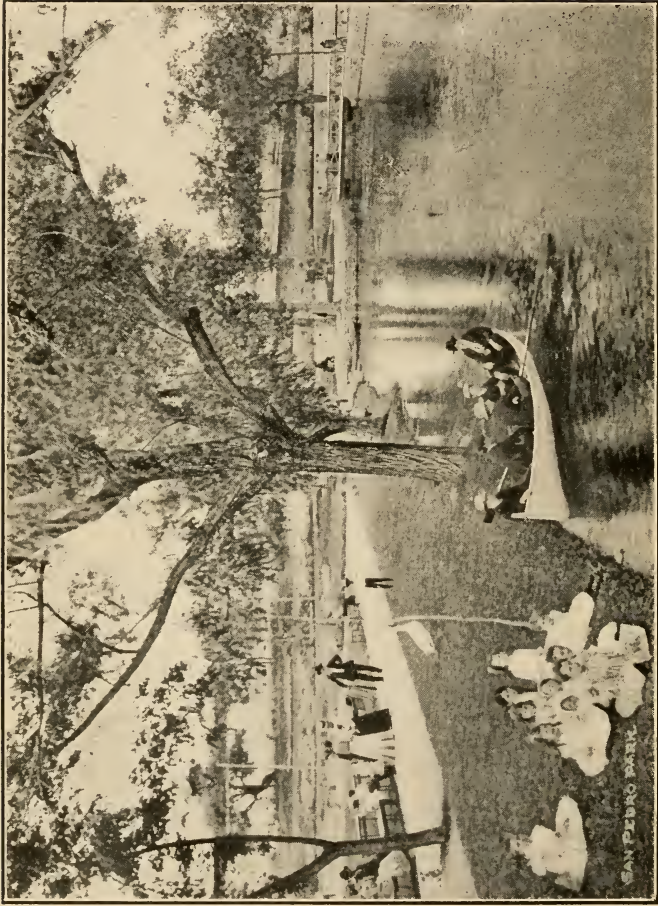
A few years ago this plaza, which was then a barren waste, was placed by the city administration in its present ornamental condition, much to the gratification of the people.

The street cars from the Southern Pacific depot to the International and Great Northern Depot and from South Heights to Beanville pass through these two interesting plazas.

ALAMO PLAZA.

The third plaza of note is the Alamo Plaza. Commencing at the corner of Houston Street, we strike first the Federal building, erected at a cost of \$275,000, the finest in the State. Here is the postoffice, the Federal court and the various Federal offices. This building is to be enlarged, the present being too limited to accommodate the necessary officials and their work. Turning southward we come to the site of the Alamo Convent grounds and old Alamo grounds, both of which were recently purchased by the State. Continuing southward, we come to the old Menger Hotel, one of the best modern hotels in the State. In the rear of this hotel in the '50s, was the first local brewery, originated by William Menger and run by Charles Degen. Crossing Blum Street, we get to the Gallagher building, used for a long





SAN PEDRO PARK

time as the postoffice, but now the local ticket office of the International and Great Northern Railroad. Crossing westward, we come to the ticket office of the Katy Then, going northward, we find the Knights of Pythias Castle, at the corner of Crockett Street and catch a good view of the new Masonic Temple. By the way, on this street, not far down, are the offices of the Daily Light and the Daily Express. On the opposite corner is found the San Antonio Club, the leading social organization of the city, and the Grand Opera House, opened December 20, 1856, the handsomest and best equipped theatre in the State, and the ticket office of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Adjoining it was the Trevino homestead, which has been torn down by Dr. F. Herff and a new modern store erected in its place.

This plaza has been the scene of many memorable instances, the last being the address of President McKinley a little time before his death, and of President Roosevelt in April, 1905. It is the main scene of the Battle of Flowers, which occurs annually on San Jacinto day, April 21st. A few years ago it was a barren waste, till placed in its present pretty condition.

The electric cars from Tobin Hill to the San Antonio and Aransas Pass depot, the Southern Pacific depot and International and Great Northern cars and those from South Heights to Beanville and Nolan Street cars to Government Hill pass through this plaza. All other cars run within a block of it.

PRETTY PARKS

SAN PEDRO SPRINGS.

San Antonio is often called the City of Parks on account of the many ornamental parks and plazas with which it is adorned.

The principal of these is the San Pedro Springs, but it is not the largest at present, for the reason that the

city has lost much of it by litigation. It was given to the city by a royal Spanish grant in 1729. At that time it consisted mainly of a large grove of remarkably fine pecan trees, at the headwaters of the San Pedro creek. These waters and the delightful shade made it in former days a favorite resort of the Indians. Here the Mexican army has frequently camped. Santa Anna was here on his way to besiege the Alamo, and it was here that the Confederate local forces assembled before they marched to the gory field. Today it is often used for military spectacles of a different character, the exercises of the volunteers and for reunions of the Grand Army of the Republic, Confederate and Spanish War Veterans.

For a long time the park existed in its wild native state, until the late Mr. J. J. Duerler cleared out the springs, made some pretty lakes, cleared the grounds and otherwise improved the place. Mayor Hicks took pleasure in the old park, and had it laid out and improved at a cost of several thousand dollars. While the park has lost much of its natural beauty and sylvan character, it has gained much in artificial beauty, according to modern ideas, and is pronounced by many to be one of the most beautiful parks in the country. A zoological garden of merit and interest is near the park. It is well worth a visit, and is convenient of access, as the San Pedro Springs car runs to and from the main entrance, and the North Flores Street car passes by the rear entrance.

BRACKENRIDGE PARK.

This is the largest park, containing 259 96-100 acres. It was the gift of Colonel G. W. Brackenridge of San Antonio to his fellow citizens. It is a natural park, with fine oak, hackberry, pecan, cypress and other trees, and the beautiful San Antonio River serpentine its way through it. The scenery in many cases is beautiful and is of especial interest to the artistic and the

devotees of the camera, and is quite a popular resort.

The city is rapidly improving the grounds by the clearance of the underbrush, etc., and is establishing a deer park, buffalo pen, aviaries and other interesting additions. The park is reached by the River Avenue electric car, which connects with all other electric cars at the corner of Houston Street and Avenue C.

MAHNCKE PARK.

Another fine park has been recently added, and is called the Mahncke Park, in honor of the late Park Commissioner, so named. It contains 93 76-100 acres, and is connected by a driveway with Brackenridge Park, and is in close touch with the military post and the government drill grounds. It was donated to the city by Colonel George W. Brackenridge, and forms a delightful rustic resort.

TRAVIS PARK.

Travis Park is really a large plaza, and in it is the grand monument to the memory of the Confederate dead erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy. On the northeast corner is St. Mark's Episcopal Church, the foundation stone of which was laid in December, 1859, but it was not until Easter Day, 1875, the church was opened. The rectory adjoins the church. In the church is a fine old bell, made from a gun found in the old Maverick homestead, then corner of Houston and Avenue D, and is supposed to have belonged to the Magee expedition, 1813. Some very fine memorial windows are also seen there. On the southeast corner is the new and handsome Temple Beth El, erected in 1902, and on the southwest corner is the large and convenient Travis Park Methodist Church. The park is one block north of Houston Street, and is reached by the way of Jeffersan Street or Navarro Streets.

MILAM PARK.

Milam Park is another large plaza, and is the site of the first Protestant cemetery in the city. In its repose the remains of gallant Ben Milam, which are covered by a handsome and substantial monument, erected by the Daughters of the Texas Republic. Ben Milam was killed near the Veramendi House on December 7, 1835, and his remains were buried in the courtyard of the historic building. On December 5, 1849, the remains of the honored dead were exhumed by the Masonic fraternity, of which Milam was a member, a detail of the United States Army acting as a guard of honor, and they were laid in the centre of what was then the old City Cemetery, and about eight feet from the base of the monument. When the use of the cemetery was discontinued Milam's remains were undisturbed and the place renamed Milam Park. Over Milam's grave the Daughters of the Texas Republic have erected the memorial that adorns it. Many Americans who perished in the colonist wars of 1835-36 were buried near Milam's grave. On the north side of the monument is the Santa Rosa Hospital and Infirmary and Orphanage, which is erected on the site of the old San Fernando Cemetery, while on the south side is the new City Market House and Convention Hall. Near by is the wood and hay market, and here can be seen in the evening the famous chili queens, who dispense the famous piquant and caloric Mexican dishes. Milam Park is at the beginning of the trans-San Pedro district and near the quarters of the poorer Mexican residents. The electric cars running from the Southern Pacific depot to the International and Great Northern depot run close to this park.

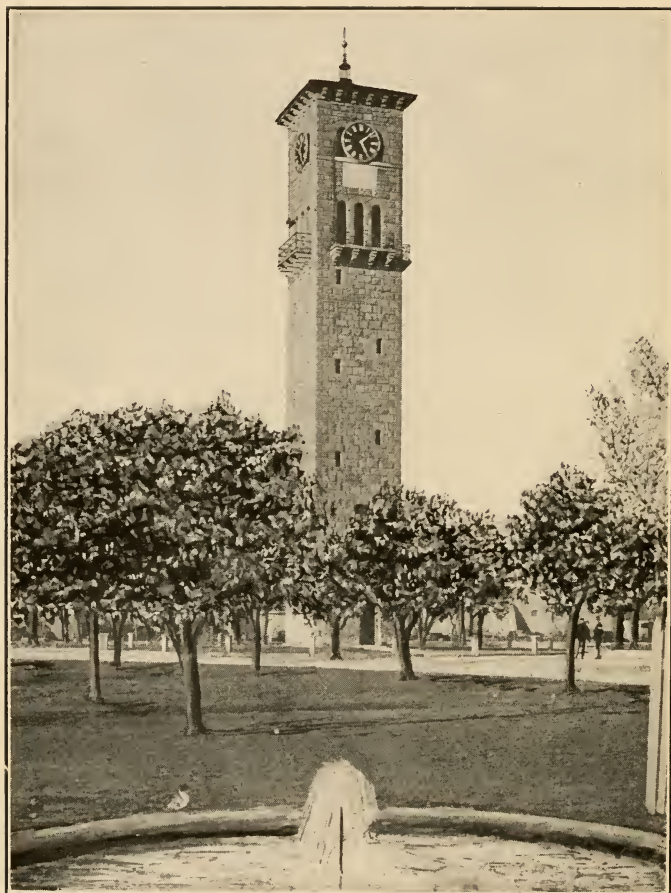
MAVERICK PARK.

Another park, or rather plaza, of some note is the Maverick Park. It is one of the many pretty breathing

places. The electric cars from San Pedro Springs and River Avenue pass through it.

There are many other little parks or plazas that ornament the city, but these, though very pretty, are not worthy of more than a passing mention. All the parks and plazas bear testimony to the skill and care of former Park Commissioner Ludwig Mahncke, now deceased.

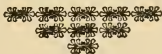




TOWER AT FORT SAM HOUSTON

THE BRIGADE POST

Historical sketch of Military Headquarters of
Department of Texas, varied sections,
Hospital, Chapel donated by
citizen, Arsenal, Etc.



FORT SAM HOUSTON

MILITARY MATTERS

THE ARMY CENTRE.

San Antonio has ever been a military centre, and, in view of its healthfulness and its strategic value as a defence to our Rio Grande border, it is not surprising that the United States government, after the Mexican War, realized its advantages and held it as a military post. It remained so until the Civil War, when the Confederates controlled it. After the war ended Federal troops were again quartered in the city, but there was no permanent quarters and no organization as there is today. The headquarters of the commanding officer were first at the Du Mazier building, on South Alamo, and then at the Vance house, corner of St. Mary's Street, the French buildings, Maverick Hotel, and to it permanent quarters. Other military officers were quartered at the Vance building, on Soledad Street, corner of Losoya and Crockett Streets, where the Daily Light office now is, to the Arsenal, the Alamo and to the rear of the department officers' headquarters Fort Sam Houston. Then the troops were a part of the Department of Louisiana and Texas, but in 1872 the independent Department of Texas was created, and since then Louisiana, Kansas and Oklahoma had been added to it. In 1878 Fort Sam Houston was built and occupied as an army post, and the department found permanent quarters there. Since then the post has been materially extended until it became the second largest post in the country. The former policy of the War Office was to garrison various forts on the Rio Grande to secure a quicker action than could be had from Fort Sam Houston, but now, with the extension

of the telegraph system and railways, troops can be sent to any particular spot from Fort Sam Houston sooner than from the garrisoned forts. The present policy of the government is to abandon the border garrisoned forts and concentrate all troops at Fort Sam Houston, and it is a wise one.

Now Fort Sam Houston is made into a brigade post and the provisions made for its extension, so that it covers 18,082 acres, and additional officers' quarters, barracks and buildings are being added. There is also one of the best hospitals in the country and a new church, the gift of San Antonio, which, when not so used, can be converted into a lecture hall and reading room. In comfort and sanitation for officers and men Fort Sam Houston cannot be excelled.

The brigade post will quarter one regiment each of cavalry and infantry, with regimental headquarters and bands, two batteries of artillery and their contingencies. It is calculated that the officers, privates, clerks, etc., will exceed 3,000 men. The advantage of this to San Antonio is great. The old pay list was calculated at \$17,000 per month; the new pay list will be over \$50,000 per month. Most of this is spent here. This does not include supplies, much of which is purchased from local dealers. The government has already spent over \$1,000,000 on this post and is now spending \$1,250,000 on extensions and improvements. A large target range, lying at Leon Springs, about fifteen miles from the city, is attached to the post and is much used for practice and recuperation.

When completed the Army Post, as it is now called, will be the equal of any in importance and extent and the superior in climatic comfort and social pleasure for the people of San Antonio, and the garrison have always affiliated in a most cordial way.

The grounds at the post are very pretty, the view and breeze delightful and the parades draw crowds of visitors and citizens.

The Department of Texas now controls Louisiana,

Kansas and Oklahoma. The Army Post and Nolan Street electric street cars run to the Upper and Lower posts.

THE ARSENAL.

The United States Arsenal was for many years located on the corner of Soledad and Houston Streets, a little north of the Veramendi place, but in 1859 the government purchased sixteen acres of ground on South Flores Street, near what is now Arsenal Street, from Governor Bell and Dr. G. P. Devine and subsequently (1871) four more acres from the heirs of Tournat Beauregard. The offices were not built until 1860, and when the Civil War opened the magazine was not completed. It was finished by the Confederates. From 1871 to 1874 the arsenal was completed as it now stands. It is enclosed in a handsome symbolical iron and rock fence. Here is the supply of ordnance, repair shops for small arms and factory for making and repairing saddles, bridles, etc. It is proposed to extend the arsenal, and this will be necessary to meet the requirements of the new brigade post. The North Flores Street electric car passes the building.

DISTINGUISHED SOLDIERS.

Many distinguished officers have done duty in San Antonio. Among these are Generals Zack Taylor, U. S. Grant, both afterwards President; W. R. Shafter, David E. Twiggs, Robert E. Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Harney, Worth, Wesley Merritt, J. J. Reynolds, C. C. Augur, H. C. Corbin (afterwards adjutant general), J. C. Clous, Phil Sheridan, E. O. C. Ord, McKenzie, Schofield, Lawton, D. S. Stanley, Frank Wheaton, A. McArthur, Bliss, Graham, Best, McKibbin, Whiteside, Wheelan, Luther Hare, J. G. Lee and Myers.

NOTED CONFEDERATES.

Before the opening of the Civil War both Robert E. Lee and Albert Sidney Johnston were attached to the

military headquarters then located at the northeast corner of Houston and St. Mary's Streets. Johnston resided at 225 St. Mary's Street, near the headquarters, but Lee lived at the Howard house, on South Alamo Street. It was in this house that he wrote the resignation of his commission in the United States army, and he left it to head the Confederate army in the fearful war that followed the rupture between the Northern and Southern States.



PLEASANT DRIVES

To Laurel Heights, Head
of the River, Government
Hill, the Hot Wells and
other Suburban resorts....

DELIGHTFUL VIEWS

INTERESTING DRIVES

TO LAUREL HEIGHTS.

The reader will find a pleasant drive and see considerable of the city if he will start from Alamo Plaza, going south on South Alamo Street, passing Scholz's Garden, and then turning west on Commerce Street (also known as Main Street). Here will be found the leading stores, banks, telegraph offices and express companies. Arriving at the Main Plaza, the Bexar County Court House, San Fernando Cathedral and the beautiful ornamental garden are seen on the left hand. Turning down Main Avenue, northward, crossing Houston Street, catching here a glimpse of the First Presbyterian Church on the left. Onward the visitor will go, and when near the junction of San Pedro Avenue he will pass a large square rock building, which is the San Antonio High School. A little further, on the other side of the way, is one of San Antonio's fire stations in a quaint Elizabethian building, and as the visitor turns on to San Pedro Avenue he will catch a good view of the handsome new domed building of the Christian Church, which lies near the intersection of Main Avenue. As the visitor passes along San Pedro Avenue he will find that he is riding over one of San Antonio's fine asphalt streets, amid some very pretty residences. Soon he will pass the baseball grounds on the left hand, the Electric Park and summer theatre on the right hand, and come to the handsome fence of the San Pedro Springs Park. Here he can rest and view the natural and artistic beauties that are here presented. When ready to go on his way he will see that opposite the park

is the car sheds of the traction company. Turning into Locust Street, he will follow the street car track eastward and pass the palatial stone residence of Otto Koehler, president of the San Antonio Brewing Association (City Brewery). The visitors will notice that he is gradually rising and that the air is cool and pleasant. He will now turn north again into Main Avenue and pass one of San Antonio's fine public schools on the left hand side. Winding with the road on the right he catches a fine bird's eye view of Fort Sam Houston and district, the City Brewery and an interesting panorama. Then he comes to Craig Place. If then he turns East he can proceed via Broad Avenue to the poor house or wind around to Brackenridge Park and Government Hill. Here he is on Laurel Heights. It is still better to follow the street car track, turn westward on Craig Place, then north on Howard Street and go right to the famous golf links, and even farther, to Beacon Hill. In this part of the drive he will see many of the handsome residences of the leading citizens, catch many fine views of the city and inhale the delightful air.

In returning to the Alamo Plaza the visitor will find it pleasant and convenient when he turns from Craig Place into Main Avenue to continue on its until he reaches the fire engine house at the junction of Main and San Pedro Avenues. Then turn east on Romana Street to Augusta Street, passing by the Ursuline Convent, which has been extended in a very handsome and appropriate way, and Douglas colored schools. Thence south on St. Mary's Street and east on Pecan Street into Travis Park, where he will view the Confederate monument, St. Mark's Episcopalian Church, Travis Park M. E. Church and Temple Beth El. Thence he can go south into Houston Street, and going east will soon be in Alamo Plaza.

GOVERNMENT HILL.

A drive to Government Hill is an interesting one. For that purpose the visitor leaves Alamo Plaza and

proceeds northward down Avenue D, passing another of San Antonio's public school buildings on the left and the handsome H. D. Kampmann residence on the right, until he comes to the street car track on Tenth Street. Then he follows east with it, turning northward into Austin Street, where he passes the old Southern Pacific depot on the right; also the Railroad Y. M. C. A., roundhouse and machine shops. He keeps on until he gets to Grayson Street, and then turns into it, going east. He soon strikes Muth's gardens on the right and the old officers' quarters of Fort Sam Houston on the left. He can drive in it and around by the old parade ground. As he does so he will notice nearly opposite, St. Paul's Episcopalian Church and the palatial residences of the Hon. E. H. Terrell, ex-United States Ambassador to Belgium, and Colonel Bullis. He also catches a view of the West Texas Military Academy. He will continue his drive until he comes to the department offices and the quartermaster's department. Here he should alight and ascend the high tower, getting a fine bird's eye view of San Antonio and the surrounding country. He can then visit the barracks at Fort Sam Houston, known commonly as "the Post," and see the magnificent officers' quarters and barracks of the new post and the new chapel, hospital and additions to the brigade grounds. Here he will find much to please and interest, and courteous officers will show him around the place and give all necessary information.. The return home can be varied in a somewhat interesting way by going south on New Braunfels Avenue and following the street car track to the city, though there is little worthy of note to be seen until the visitor gets on Nacogdoches Street, near its junction with Houston Street, where the handsome new Turner Hall is located. The visitor can, if he chooses, use the new and pleasant driveway to the post via Avenue B, Trueheart and Grayson Streets. It is a fine, quick drive, but there is not so much of interest to be seen.

RIVER'S SOURCE.

Another drive of great interest will be found by the visitor leaving Alamo Plaza and passing one block west to Avenue C. He will find himself then upon another of San Antonio's fine asphalted streets. Going north, he will soon come to Maverick Park, and at its far corner is Grand Avenue. Here will be seen the Lone Star Brewery, just a little way down the avenue, and if the visitor so desires he can cross the bridge over the river and visit it. He will be courteously received and shown over the brewery. Having done this, he should drive back to Maverick Park and turn northward into River Avenue, following the street car track. A little distance on this avenue to the left is the famous City Brewery, which the visitor should see, and where he will meet a cordial reception, but it is advisable to defer this call until the return journey, for San Antonians are very hospitable and San Antonio beer is very enticing and refreshing. The Schober Brewery is located on Josephine Street, south side of Brackenridge Park. On the right side going outward will be seen the new and imposing Country Club, which stands on a commanding elevation. It is a handsome and convenient building recently erected at a cost of \$30,000. A good view of the park is seen in passing it. On the other side is Union Park, a private pleasure resort much used by the local shootists for practice and matches, and has recently been leased to the Trades Council to be used as a resort for union members. Further on he comes to the Brackenridge Place, and there finds the magnificent Incarnate Word College and Roman Catholic buildings. Then he arrives at the famous springs—the source of the San Antonio River—and to that most picturesque spot that is known as the Head of the River, which has ever been a favorite place for picnic parties. Here, too, is the power house of the San Antonio Waterworks Company and the residential section known as

Alamo Heights. Some very fine kodak views can be secured here that will be a pleasant souvenir of a visit. The return home can best be made in the same way as the visitor came or west via Josephine Street and Broad Avenue to Laurel Heights, or turning east to Government Hill.

FAIR GROUNDS.

A pleasant drive over a fine road or the Hot Wells electric car takes the visitor to some few interesting attractions. The first is the Fair Grounds, where each year, in the fall, the International Fair is held, and where Colonel Wood and Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt organized the famous Rough Riders. President Roosevelt was also here in April, 1905, at the Rough Riders' annual convention. But there is not much worth seeing except at fair time.

Riverside Park, one of the prettiest natural sylvan retreats, adjoins it, and the lovers of nature find it very attractive. It is now being converted into residences.

The next point of interest is the famous Hot Wells. The hotel is modern and excellent, the cuisine of the best, and the baths are well arranged for all kinds of bathing. The hot sulphur water comes from three artesian wells in the ground of the Southwestern Asylum, and is leased from the State. These wells are at a depth of from 1,800 to 2,200 feet and give over 800,000 gallons per day of hot sulphur water, ranging from 104 to 106 degrees. The curative property of these waters have been fully demonstrated, and an analysis shows them in many respects superior to the Hot springs of Arkansas. The Hot Wells are pleasantly situated in picturesque grounds, and are worth a visit.

SCHEUERMEYER'S PARK.

The next point of interest is Scheuermeyer's Park, a popular road house, much frequented by the citizens, especially in the hot weather.

STATE ASYLUM.

The final point of interest is the Southwest Texas Asylum, where the State cares for the insane of this district. It is one of the largest in the State, and is open for public inspection. A visit to it will prove interesting and instructive.

OTHER PLEASANT DRIVES.

There are other minor drives of interest and pleasure.

(1). Via South Flores Street, passing the United States Arsenal, "Sap" depot, the Catholic Home for the Aged, Connor's Grove, Beanville and Englewood.

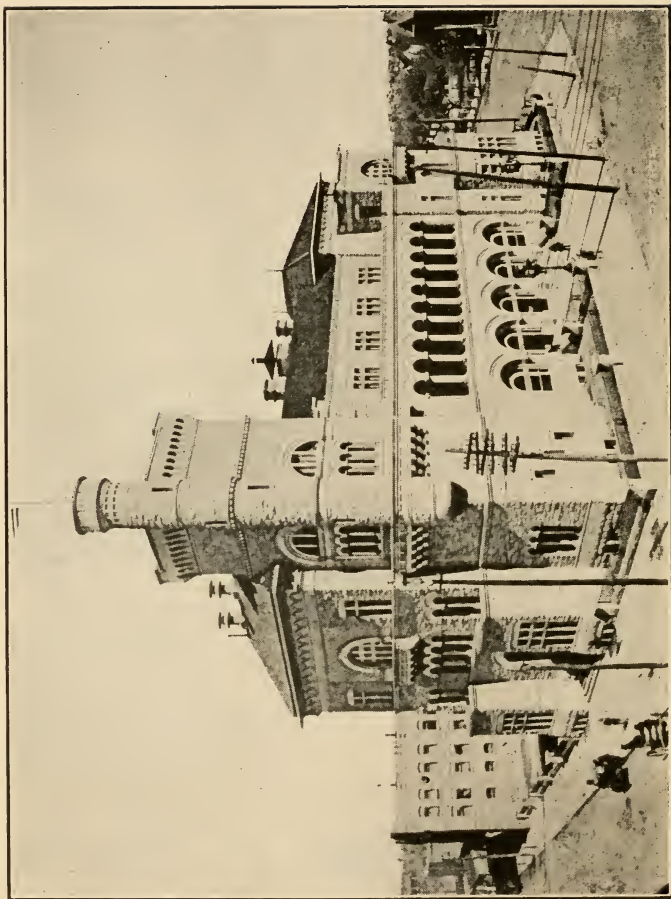
(2). To West End, by following the street car track, passing the City Hospital, en route to the West End residential section, the West End Lake, St. Louis Roman Catholic College, Peacock Military School and other large educational establishments.

(3). To the cemeteries via East Commerce Street, passing St. Joseph's Church, St. Joseph's Hall and the new Southern Pacific depot. In the same district will be found the City Cemeteries and those of churches and secret societies. The Military Cemetery is near by.

(4). Prospect Hill and Lake View are pleasant objective points for a drive, but there is little of public interest or importance to be seen in these sections, except the new grand International & Great Northern Railroad depot and the Academy of Our Lady of the Lake at Lake View.







POST OFFICE

USEFUL ADDENDA

containing notes of customs,
notable buildings, societies
and other points of general
interest. ∴ ∴ ∴

PROMPT POINTERS

THE ADDENDA

In this section we give some interesting notes that cannot be given elsewhere, and yet will be found of interest to visitors.

THE PASTORES.

In December of each year the Mexican citizens present "The Pastores," which is a passion play, illustrative of the Nativity. Where the play is presented with intelligent direction and with suitable surroundings it is reverential, romantic and instructive, but in most cases it is presented by ignorant peons, with scant, fantastic costumes, in small jackals, and in such a way as to excite more ridicule than reverence. For this reason the Pastores are prohibited in many Mexican dioceses unless given under direction of priests. The custom is an old one and has been in vogue here for over a century. In this city they are presented by peons in the northern and trans-San Pedro districts, and often only as a source of revenue. The houses in which they are held are distinguished by a candled lantern. The exhibit is interesting as a quaint and amusing feature of Mexican life.

CONVENTION HALLS.

San Antonio is a popular city for conventions, and in 1890 a great convention hall was erected on the Krisch property at the northwest corner of Houston and North Flores Streets. It was there the great convention was held which nominated the late Governor Hogg. The building was found far too small for the

purpose and inconvenient. In building the new Market House the city arranged for a splendid auditorium over it which will seat 4000 people, and this is now used for conventions and public entertainments. It is easily reached by the International & Great Northern Depot car.

BEETHOVEN MAENNERCHOR.

On the east side of South Alamo Street is the very attractive Beethoven Hall, a massive and convenient structure designed by the late Albert Beckmann, and erected in 1894. It is the club house of the Beethoven Maennerchor, founded in 1865. It contains rooms, bar for the convenience of members and has a magnificent hall and a fine stage. It is used for dramatic presentations, concerts, balls and public meetings. When boycotted by the theatrical clique, Sarah Bernhardt and her company played at this house. A bowling alley and a very pretty garden are attached.

THE TURN-VEREIN.

Another old and popular organization is the San Antonio Turn-Verein. It was organized at a meeting held at the Veramendi Palace in 1865. It has continued growing greater, more popular and more useful. After being tossed about for several years it found a permanent home at the corner of Houston and St. Mary's Streets, extending back to College Street. The Empire Opera House occupies the old place. Here the Turners had a large hall for meetings and athletic sports, capacious stage, bowling alley, dining and club rooms and a nice garden on the east side. Responding to popular call the hall was turned into a theater, and for many years it was known as the Turner Opera House, and was the only place in the city for legitimate attractions, though some few played at the Casino Hall. Nearly all the

great attractions from 1875 to 1900 played here. Soon after the opening of the Grand Opera House its mission as a theatrical centre was at an end, and the Turners sold the property for \$60,000. They then secured a spacious site on Nacogdoches Street, near Houston Street, and erected a handsome and capacious club house from the plans of Mr. J. Wahrenberger. The building is of brick and stone, of an ornate style stands in a pretty garden. It provides for club rooms, dining room, saloon, hall for gymnastic exercises, etc. On the upper story is a very handsome hall that is used for Verein receptions, balls and for public meetings. A bowling alley is attached which is much used. There are schools for turning used by children and by older members of the club.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, COLLEGE AND RESIDENCE.

On the left hand side of St. Mary's Street and corner of College Street, is St. Mary's Church, which was founded in 1856 and is in charge of the Oblate Fathers. It is much attended by Irish and American Catholics, and is spacious and beautiful in interior arrangement. On the north side, fronting College Street, is St. Mary's College, a prominent Catholic educational institution from which many of the leading citizens graduated. It was founded in 1849 over a livery stable on Military Plaza, moved to its present site 1850, and has gradually grown to its present greatness. On the south side of the church is the handsome clergy residence, which has recently taken the place of the old structure. On this site many distinguished prelates have rested, notably Cardinal Gibbons, Monsignor Falconi (Apostolic Delegate), Archbishops Corrigan, Farley and Janssens and Bishops Begen, Gallagher, Beavens, Meerscheidt, Pellicer, Forest, Neraz and Horstmann. Bishop Pellicer of San Antonio died here in 1880.

THE CASINO ASSOCIATION.

Is another of the old German societies. It was established in 1854 and chartered in 1857. The hall is a spacious rock building, located near the river at the lower end of Market Street. The building includes a very handsome ball room and stage, which at one time were used for theatrical purposes, and many noted actors and lecturers have appeared there. On the east side is a bar room, reading room, etc., and on the west side are a handsome suite of parlors, dining rooms and other necessary offices.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterians had a fine castellated brick church at the corner of Houston and North Flores Streets. It was erected in 1860 and has been used ever since, but it got inconvenient, so the church has been sold and a new church is being erected at the corner of Avenue D and Fourth Street. It is of white limestone and will seat 1,000 people. The estimated cost is \$75,000.

VERAMENDI PLACE.

On Soledad Street, nearly opposite Veramendi Street, is a formidable plain, one-story building with a large, massive, panelled double doors. This is the remains of the Veramendi Palace, the former residence of Governor Veramendi, and one of the most historic houses in the city. It was here that James Bowie wooed and won the Governor's daughter, and it was the first place that Ben Milam attacked when he essayed to capture San Antonio from the Mexicans. It was in the rear of the main entrance that Milam was killed, shot through the head, and it was here that his remains rested until exhumed and buried in the old Protestant cemetery at Milam Square. The old doors, pierced by

many bullets during Milam's attack, are still in place, and a legend says that they have swung on the same hinges since 1714, but that is scarcely probable, seeing that the city was not then laid out. The probability is that the building was erected about 1724. The spacious sewan, some of the rooms and the spacious patio still remain. The immense thickness of the walls used in those days are visible. The building has been used and altered for all kinds of business and allowed to go to premature ruin. The front wall obstructs the sidewalk and makes the street too narrow at that point. There is an objection—and a considerable one—to tearing the old building down, and it is proposed to build a sidewalk through the front of the palace in the form of the portales, as in the old buildings of the City of Mexico, and it is probable that the building will be strengthened and otherwise restored to its pristine form. If this were done its historic value would be enhanced and it would be a good revenue producer. The Daughters of the Republic have affixed a marble tablet to the outer walls, indicating the leading historical events associated with it.

THE GARZA HOUSE.

is in the block nearly opposite the Veramendi Palace, and is bounded by Houston, Soledad and Veramendi Streets and Main Avenue. The original Garza home is found on the western half of the block, but the grounds extended for a considerable distance north on Soledad Street, almost to the old Chavez nome. It was built by Geronimo de la Garza in 1734. The Mexican soldiers were here when Milam attacked the city and drove them out, and some of the old doors show the marks of bullets and axes made at that time. There are also traces of the attacks of Indians. The building is of plain architecture, one story high, and the usual thick defensive walls are apparent.

FAMOUS HORN COLLECTION.

Where the old arsenal was erected prior to its removal to South Flores Street now stands the Soledad Block, corner of Soledad and Houston Streets. It is a little north of the Veramendi Palace. In the corner is the Buckhorn Saloon, conducted by Mr. Albert Frederick. It is remarkable for the large and extraordinary collection of horns that are exhibited there and for which an offer of \$15,000 has been refused. It is probably the largest and most varied collection of horns in the world, and all are well mounted. The place is extensively visited by visitors of both sexes, and the proprietor or his assistants take pleasure in describing the collection. No charge is made.

NEW DRIVEWAY TO FORT SAM HOUSTON.

The city, by cutting through private property, has opened a new and pleasant boulevard to Fort Sam Houston. This goes via Avenue D to Thirteenth Street; thence to Trueheart Street, and by Grayson Street to the post. It is a shorter and more direct route.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

This public library is a large and handsome building, located on Market Street, near the river. It was founded in 1900 upon the gift of \$50,000 from Andrew Carnegie, who, in 1906, made an additional donation of \$20,000 for necessary enlargements to the building. It contains 20,000 volumes, and these are loaned free to all citizens who give bond for return of the books. A reading room for newspapers and magazines and a lecture hall is attached. The library is under the control of the city and supported by a special tax of 2 cents on the \$100. Visitors are allowed to borrow books by leaving a cash deposit to secure the return of the book loaned.

THE NOVEL CAFE.

There is no finer bar in the South than that of the Menger Hotel, which is dignified with the more innocent title of "cafe." It is a separate building, erected in the garden, and is essentially English in its style. The woodwork is of cherry finish, paneled and handsomely mirrored, and the paving is of Moravian tiles. The heavy beams of the roof show and are paneled as in Hampton Court Palace, near London. There are three "snugs," such as are found in English bar parlors, richly upholstered, and capable of holding three people on each side, and a table is between the seats. Above is a gallery, paved with rubber tiles, and with chairs and tables for guests. There are also a number of incandescent lights on the ceiling and around the bar and the effect, especially at night, is brilliant. Everything is elegant and the barkeepers are attired in Tuxedo coats. The bar is surmounted by a roof garden. The cost of this bar is given at \$30,000. It has already become one of the show places of the city.

OUR COUNTRY CLUB.

The San Antonio Country Club is one of the latest attractions of the city, and is designed for the rustication of citizens and strangers and the promotion of golf, lawn tennis and other invigorating sports. The club house is a handsome building, with modern comforts and conveniences, and was erected at a cost of over \$30,000. It is charmingly located upon an elevation in a tract of 133 acres lying between New Braunfels Avenue and the Austin road, a little north of the new section of the army post. It has reception rooms, billiard parlor, cafe and all necessary offices, and there are forty dormitories, and the furnishings are elegant. There are large golf links, lawn tennis courts and bowling alleys. Admission to members only or on the introduction of members. It can be reached by

the River Avenue electric cars or by the Army Post cars to New Braunfels Avenue.

THE TERRELL HOT WELL.

The Terrell Hot Sulphur Well is located on the Pleasanton road, about five and one-half miles southwest of the City Hall. The water is drawn from a 1900-foot well, having a capacity of 800,000 gallons per day. The temperature ranges from 105 to 110 degrees. Chemical analysis shows that it differs materially from the other hot well, having a larger percentage of iron and greater tonic effect. Experiments have proved that the water has great curative value in liver and kidney complaints, rheumatism, blood and skin diseases, nervous affections and female disorders, etc. At present there are only private individual baths, but the property, consisting of 2200 acres, has recently been purchased by the Terrell Hot Well Company, who propose to erect an hotel and sanitorium on the ground and surround it with a new suburban addition and run a street car service to connect with the Traction Company's lines at its terminal on South Flores Street. In the meantime the Terrell Well can only be conveniently reached by private conveyance or by the company's automobile, which leaves the leading hotels several times daily to convey passengers to and from the well. The charge is 50 cents for the round trip.

WAY TO SEE THE CITY.

The San Antonio Traction Company runs an observation car twice each day in the season, and it covers the city from the postoffice to Laurel Heights, then to Brackenridge Park and Government Hill, and thence to the Hot Wells. It is a two-hour ride, traverses thirty-five miles of the leading streets of San Antonio. The fare is only 50 cents for the round trip. A guide accompanies the car to point out the principal points of interest.

A GOOD ADVISER.

The Business Men's Club is located in the Chandler building, near the southwest corner of Losoya and Crockett Streets. It is an organization of the citizens for the purpose of developing the city and disseminating authoritative information as to the merits of this section of the State. It is always open to the calls of visitors for the furnishing of general information in regard to the city and the country around it, and will give profitable advice to strangers. Some interesting exhibits will be found in the club rooms.

H. R.-T.



STREET CAR DIRECTORY

What Electric Cars to take
to reach important and in-
teresting points. ∴ ∴ ∴

TOURIST'S HAND BOOK

STREET CAR DIRECTORY

In order that the travel of visitors may be facilitated the editor presents the routes of the various electric cars and a directory of such places as they may desire to find. Above each route is the abbreviated titles of the routes and such abbreviations will be found in the directory to indicate the car that should be taken to reach the desired point. The cars are labelled on the elevation of the roof or on the right hand side of the front and indicate where the car is going.

"SAN PEDRO"—"A. P."

(1) Laurel Heights to Government Hill, Army Post, labelled "SAN PEDRO"—"ARMY POST."

"N. S."—"B. H."

(2) From North Pine Street (Government Hill) via Nolan Street to North Flores Street, thence by loop to Beacon Hill and Fredericksburg Road to North Flores Street and Government Hill. Labelled "NOLAN STREET"—"BEACON HILL."

"S. P."—"I. & G. N."

(3) Prospect Hill to the Cemeteries. Labelled "S. P. DEPOT"—"I. & G. N."

"T. H."—"S. A. P."

(4) From the San Antonio and Aransas Pass ("Sap") depot, via South Alamo Street, Houston Street, Madison Square, Rock Quarry Road and Laurel Heights Terrace. Labelled "TOBIN HILL"—"S. A. P. DEPOT."

"S. H."—"S. F."

(5) South Heights to Beanville on South Flores Street. Labelled "SOUTH HEIGHTS"—"SOUTH FLORES." (Automobiles meet the car at South Flores Street to take passengers to Terrell's Wells. Fare, 20 cts.)

"R. A."—"W. E."

(6) Brackenridge Villa to West End. Labelled "RIVER AVENUE"—"WEST END."

"H. W."

(7) From the State Insane Asylum, via Hot Wells, Fair Grounds, South Presa and Garden Streets, thence through Nueva Street, via Main Plaza, Houston and Navarro Streets to Garden Street and returning to the Asylum. Labelled "HOT WELLS."

The street car fare is 5 cents each trip. Transfers free from

one line to another for continuous trip. Passengers should tell the conductors where they wish to go and they will be put off at, or near, the desired point.

The **OBSERVATION CAR** leaves twice daily for a two hours' tour over the various lines, covering 35 miles of track, and passing many points of interest. Fare, 50 cents for the round trip.

ACADEMIES: See Colleges.

ALAMO: On Alamo Plaza, T. H.—S. A. P.; S. P.—I. & G. N.; S. H.—S. F.

ALAMO HEIGHTS: Residence suburb N. E. of the city, R. A.

ALAMO PLAZA: T. H.—S. A. P.; S. P.—I. & G. N.; S. H.—S. F.; N. S.—B. H.

ARSENAL (U. S. A.): South Flores Street. S. H.—S. A. P.

BANKS: Alamo National Bank, City National Bank, Groos' Bank (private), D. Sullivan & Co.'s Bank (private), Emmett Bank (private). These are all located on Commerce Street and are best reached by alighting at St. Mary's Street and going south till that street is reached. All cars pass Lockwood National Bank, West Texas State Bank and Trust Co. and State Bank and Trust Co., located on Houston Street. Bank of Commerce, S. P.—I. & G. N.; S. H.—S. F. Frost's National Bank, S. P.—I. & G. N.; S. H.—S. F.

BASEBALL GROUNDS: Electric Park; front SAN PEDRO; rear B. H.

BEETHOVEN HALL: T. H.—S. A. P.

BREWERIES: City, Lone Star and Schober Breweries all reached by R. A.—W. E. cars.

BRIGADE POST: See Fort Sam Houston.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY. Market street; alight from cars on South Alamo and walk west two blocks.

CASINO HALL: Market Street, one block from T. H.—S. A. P. and S. H.—S. F. cars.

CEMETERIES: East of the city. S. P.—I. & G. N. cars pass them. National Cemetery, little north of them.

CHURCHES: Roman Catholic—San Fernando Cathedral, S. P.—I. & G. N.; S. H.—S. F. St. Mary's Church, all cars, alight at St. Mary's Street and go one block south; St. Joseph's Church, S. P. Episcopalian—St. Mark's, all cars, alight at Jefferson Street and walk two blocks north; same for Temple Beth El; St. Paul's Church, A. P.; Central Christian Church, SAN PEDRO, alight at juncture of Main and San Pedro Avenues; First Presbyterian Church, W. E. and N. S.; First Baptist Church, A. P., alight at Fifth Street and go west; Trinity M. E. Church, R. A. and A. P.; Westminster, H. W.

CITY HALL: Military Plaza, S. P.—I. & G. N.; S. H.—S. F.

COLLEGES: West Texas Military Academy, A. P.; Peacock's Military School, W. E.; Harrison Female College, W. E.; St. Louis College, W. E.; Ursuline Convent, SAN PEDRO, alighting at Girard Street and going one block east; Academy of Our Lady of the Lake, I. & G. N.; Academy of the Incarnate Word, R. A.; St. Mary's College, all cars, alighting at St. Mary's Street and going one block south; St. Mary's Hall, all cars, alighting at Navarro Street and walking three blocks north; San Antonio High School, A. P. and S. A. P.

COLUMBUS HALL: Knights of Columbus, corner of Commerce and North Presa, alight from T. H.—S. A. P. and S. H.—S. F. cars and walk two blocks.

COMMERCE STREET. Often called Main Street, T. H.—S. A. P. and S. H.—S. F.; West End.

COUNTRY CLUB: Between New Braunfels Avenue and Austin Road, SAN PEDRO—A. P.; R. A.—W. E.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE: Military Plaza, see that note.

COUNTY POOR FARM: T. H.—S. A. P.

ELECTRIC PARK: SAN PEDRO CARS.

ELKS CLUB: Ave. E., N. S.—B. H., within one block.

EXPRESS COMPANIES: "Wells Fargo, "Pacific," "American," all cars, alight at Navarro Street and walk south to Commerce Street; all are located near each other.

FAIR GROUNDS: South Presa Street, H. W.

FEDERAL BUILDING: Alamo Plaza, T. H.—S. A. P.; N. S.—B. H.; S. P.—I. & G. N.; S. H.—S. F.

FIRST MISSION: Hot Wells car, alight on South Presa Street, within easy walk

FORT SAM HOUSTON: A. P.

GARZA HOUSE: Corner of Main Avenue and Veramendi Street, S. P.—I. & G. N.; S. H.—S. F.

GOVERNMENT HILL: Residence section, A. P.; N. S.

HEAD OF THE RIVER: Source of San Antonio River, R. A.

HICKS' BUILDING: All cars.

HORN EXHIBITION: Buckhorn Saloon, corner of Houston and Soledad Streets; all cars.

HOSPITALS: Santa Rosa Infirmary, W. E.; Physicians' and Surgeons', T. H.—S. A. P.; City Hospital, W. E.

HOTELS: "Menger," T. H.—S. A. P., S. H.—S. F. and S. P.—I. & G. N.; "Bexar" and "New Maverick," all cars; "Elite," and "Southern," S. P.—I. & G. N.; S. H.—S. F.; "Mission," S. P.—I. & G. N.

HOT SULPHUR WELLS AND HOTEL: South Presa Street, H. W.

HOUSTON STREET: All cars.

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD: Ticket Office, Alamo Plaza, S. P.—I. & G. N., S. H.—S. F.; Depot, West Commerce Street, S. P.—I. & G. N.

KAMPMAN BUILDING: Commerce Street and Main Plaza, S. P.—I. & G. N., S. H.—S. F.

LAUREL HEIGHTS: Aristocratic residence section; **SAN PEDRO.**

MAIN PLAZA. S. P.—I. & G. N., S. H.—S. F.

MARKET HOUSE AND AUDITORIUM: S. P.—I. & G. N.

MASONIC HALL; Losoya Street, one block from cars on Houston or Alamo Plaza.

MEXICAN CONSULATE: Alamo Plaza, T. H.—S. A. P.; S. H.—S. F.; S. P.—I. & G. N.

M. K. & T. R. R.: Trains leave Southern Pacific depot, S. P.; Ticket Office, South Alamo Street, T. H.—S. A. P.; S. P.—I. & G. N.

MILAM (BEN) MONUMENT: Milam Square, W. E., S. P.—I. & G. N.

MILITARY PLAZA: S. P.—I. & G. N.; S. H.—S. F.

MISSION CONCEPTION: See First Mission.

MISSION FIRST: See First Mission.

MOODY'S SANITARIUM: Brackenridge Ave., R. A. and W. E.

MOORE BUILDING: All cars.

MUTH'S GARDENS: A P.

NEWSPAPER OFFICES: Daily Express, Crockett Street, H. W.; Light, Crockett Street, one block from Alamo Plaza, Gazette, East Commerce Street, one block from South Alamo Street cars.

ODD FELLOWS BUILDING: Houston Street, all cars.

OPERA HOUSES. Grand, S. H.—S. F.; S. P.—I. & G. N., T. H.—S. A. P.; Empire, all cars.

PARKS: San Pedro, SAN PEDRO; Brackenridge, R. A.; Mahneke, R. A.; Travis, all cars, alight at Jefferson or Navarro Streets and walk one block; Maverick, A. P. and R. A.; Milam, W. E., S. P.—I. & G. N.

POST OFFICE: Alamo Plaza, all cars except H. W., A. P. and R. A.

PROSPECT HILL: Western residence section, I. & G. N.

PYTHIAN HALL: Knights of Pythias, Sauer Building, Alamo Plaza and Crockett Street, S. P.—I. & G. N.; S. H.—S. F.; T. H.—S. A. P.

SAN ANTONIO CLUB: Alamo Plaza, S. P.—I. & G. N.; S. H.—S. F.; T. H.—S. A. P.

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS DEPOT—T. H.—S. A. P., S. H.—S. F.; Ticket Office; Bexar Drug Store, corner of Houston Street and Alamo Plaza.

- SCHEURMEYER'S PARK:** Near State Asylum, H. W.
- SCHOOLS:** See Colleges.
- SOUTH HEIGHTS:** S. E. residence section, S. H.—S. F.
- SOUTHERN PACIFIC DEPOT:** S. P.—I. & G. N.; Freight San Pedro, A. P.; Ticket Office, corner of Crockett and Alamo Plaza.
- S. W. TEXAS INSANE ASYLUM:** H. W.
- TEMPLE BETH EL:** Travis Park, all cars, alight at Jefferson Street and go one block north.
- TENGG, NIC:** Publisher of this work, 220 W. Commerce Street.
- TERRELL'S HOT WELLS:** S. H.—S. F. to end of lines and automobiles carry passengers remainder of the trip.
- THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, O. M. A.:** Laurel Heights, SAN PEDRO; alight at Magnolia Avenue and walk north to it.
- TRACTION COMPANY:** Office, Houston Street, all cars; power house, S. H.—S. F.; T. H.—S. A. P.; car sheds, SAN PEDRO.
- TRANSFER CO.:** Carter & Mullaly, phone 123, N. S.—N. F.
- TURNER HALL:** N. S.—B. H.
- VERAMENDI PALACE:** S. P.—S. H.
- WEST END:** W. E.
- WEST END LAKE:** W. E.
- WASHER BUILDING:** S. P., S. H., H. W.
- ZOOLOGICAL MUSEUM:** San Pedro Park, N. S.—B. H.; SAN PEDRO—A. P.



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